

Arrest Sheriff McCall!

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Unions Demand Gov't Prosecute Florida Sheriff in Slaying of Negro

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Illinois Breakthrough Sparks Record \$\$ Day

Let's take our hats off to Worker supporters in Illinois! Working up steam after several weeks in our \$25,000 Fund Appeal, a group of them came through with a thousand dollars Friday, giving all of us a record day of \$1,721.18. This brings the total, as of

Friday evening, to \$8,604.94, or 34.5 percent of the goal. It took you, the readers, something less than four weeks to hit a third of the amount we need. But we've gotten to the point, we think, where it should take you less than that time to get the other two-thirds.

We need the money now, and we urge you hurry it up. Let's see every state follow the Illinois example, and make it dangerous for readers of that state to take a breather if they want to stay in front.

That's where they are now, with 65 percent of the \$2,000 we expect them already turned in. The thousand, we're told, was collected from a lot of people, and is being followed up by a Chicago conference of readers and supporters of the free press Friday to develop city-wide organization to promote, circulate and defend the Worker.

Jerseyites did well on Friday, too. A group of farmers from the east central part of the state sent \$20, and said this was the first instalment on \$250 they are planning to raise in the appeal. And a group in Atlantic City came through with \$25.

Sullivan County, N.Y., farmers came along with \$55, the first in-

stallment from that area.

From Manhattan's Washington Heights area came \$60 contributed by readers and friends, some of whom have just become acquainted with the paper. The Inwood area directly to the North, came through with \$46. And a group of tenants living in the Manhattan-town section, who face eviction as a result of plans to build a swank housing development, sent \$45.

Smaller sums came from groups in various parts of Brooklyn and other sections of Manhattan.

From Detroit comes a ten dollar bill from someone who had previously sent fifteen dollars in memory of Nat Low.

"This has been easy," said the accompanying note. "Just a matter of looking up a few people and asking them. I see that Michigan is lagging. I challenge Michigan friends of the Worker to match me. Certainly, none of us fighting for peace and civil rights can afford to let the paper down."

From Baltimore, Md., came a five spot with a simple message. All it had was three words: "We Love You."

A group of Central Massachusetts believers in peace sent in \$17, with the statement it is only a beginning from their area. They

declared:

"Looking over the letters sent to your funds campaign we did not notice those from New England to be at all conspicuous. Let us hope that in some small way we can revitalize New England progressives to do their share..."

A group of downtown distributive workers in New York's Manhattan sent \$10, and promised that "more, lots more, will follow."

An Italian worker from New York came along with ten and told us he has been reading the paper for 28 years; wants to be sure he will continue to read it always.

Another New Yorker encloses \$3 as his contribution for November. It's coming regularly every month.

"I know its a little late," writes a Brooklynite with his \$5 bill. "I'll try to double this soon." There are several thousand readers who intend to contribute their fives, and who are a little late. Would advise they do not make it later.

A Labor Youth League member sends in five dollars for the paper, he says, which is "invaluable in our work."

And so it goes. There are more letters, many more, than we have the space to acknowledge. —

Protests and demands for federal prosecution of the Florida sheriff who killed one Negro prisoner and seriously wounded another are sweeping the country. The sheriff, Willis B. McCall, was absolved by a Eustis, Fla. coroner's jury Saturday night in the roadside slaying of Samuel Shepard and the shooting of Walter Lee Irvin, each 23. Irvin was seriously injured but is now reported to have a fair chance to recover.

The demands for action came from the Furriers Joint Council, the San Francisco branch of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, Union of American Hebrew Congregations and 20 members of the Psychology Departments at the City College of New York.

Earlier protests came from the Civil Rights, Communist Party national committee and Philip Murray, president of the CIO and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vichinsky. The Harlem Region of the Communist Party distributed thousands of leaflets on the slaying over the weekend.

The six Jewish organizations, in a joint wire to Attorney General McGrath urged that the shooting be prosecuted "as vigorously and speedily as possible and that every action warranted by the facts be undertaken with firmness."

The CCNY educators pointed to what they termed a shift from mob violence to "the more subtle forms of quasi-legal executions or violence at the hands of 'law enforcement' officers." In a letter to President Truman denouncing the Florida killing, they declared that strongest action of the Federal government can prevent the legal murder of a great many more Negroes in the future.

In Paris, Dr. Channing Tobias, a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly, explained that, even though two Negroes were shot by a Florida sheriff

CP Demands Truman Act

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at least the 'free' press reported it. If Negroes were lynched in Soviet Russia, Dr. Tobias insisted, the papers wouldn't report it.

Five hundred participants in the Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences and Professions over the weekend demanded that President Truman "institute an immediate federal investigation" into the shootings.

The San Francisco, voted to demand that Attorney General McGrath "order the Justice Department to not only 'investigate' but to prosecute the sheriff and every one else involved in this defiance of the Supreme Court and outright murderous attack upon two men persecuted since 1949 for only one reason—because they are Negro."

Shepherd and Irvin were being taken from the state prison at Raiford, Fla. to a county jail for a hearing preceding a second frame-up trial. The U.S. Supreme Court had ordered a retrial, ruling that their first trial for alleged 'rape' had been conducted in an atmosphere of prejudice.

Speaking for 15,000 fur manufacturing workers in seven locals, the Board of Directors of the Furriers Joint Council expressed "profound shock and indignation" at the shooting. The Council called on President Truman to "use all the forces at the command of the federal government to guarantee that Sheriff McCall be tried for murder" and demanded steps to "insure the safety" of other Negroes who were to have been tried with Shepherd and Irvin.

The MCS also called on Truman to "order the FBI to use its secret police, not to snoop after Negro seamen to get them screened and deprived of their livelihood because they attend a union convention or voted for a resolution such as this, but there be federal investigations, instead, of the Ku

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CRC Rally Tonite To Hit Fla. Slaying

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Not An 'Impasse'—Let's Negotiate

An Editorial

A BATTLEFIELD is not a card game.

The press here gloats that President Truman has "trumped Vishinsky's ace" in the battle of peace plans.

But "trumping Vishinsky's ace" won't stop the dying in Korea. Neither will it lift from the hearts of the American people the shadow of dread of atomic slaughter in our cities and the cities of Europe.

We deny with all our might the propaganda now flooding our nation that the Washington and Moscow positions are "irreconcilable."

We deny the Hearst press propaganda that the effort to start American-Soviet peace negotiations is like "blowing bubbles."

We call upon all our fellow-Americans of all political creeds to take their stand against this propaganda which wants us to resign ourselves to war, to sur-

render our fight for Moscow-Washington talks.

AS AMERICANS LOOKING FOR a way out of the artificial "impasse" which is so pleasing to the men who get the war contracts, let us briefly contrast the opposing disarmament formulas now before the UN:

CENSUS: Both the Truman-Acheson and Vishinsky plans call for a census of arms. But the Soviet Union wants the census to have some purpose beside a mere counting; it wants a census with the idea of making sure that all A-bombs are destroyed, and conventional arm reduced in the immediate future.

The Truman-Acheson plan doesn't provide for any outlawing of the A-bomb either today or at any other time in the foreseeable future. It does not even call for a census of A-bombs in any foreseeable future. It calls for a census of conventional weapons in "stages," this first stage census will be "continuous"—that is, the "first stage"

will never end, for while the old guns are being counted new ones will be made requiring a new census. No one knows when the census will result in any practical disarmament since no one knows when the census will be concluded by any meeting for disarmament. When, as, and if

such a distant disarmament conference ever takes place in the Truman-Acheson plan, Washington warns in advance that it will not withdraw from the Baruch Plan.

That is, even when we discuss disarmament in the distant future, we will never submit to

the outlawing of the A-bomb. As for conventional arms, we insist in advance on a ratio proportionate to our national production—which gives us an automatic dominance over every other country in the world.

OBVIOUSLY, THIS IS NOT a negotiable formula and is not intended to be negotiable.

It is no secret either in Washington or in the UN that this plan is carefully worked out to create an "impasse." There would be consternation in Washington if even its own plans were accepted.

TO CLINCH THIS POINT, Washington's negotiators in Korea have abruptly switched their position. They announced yesterday that we will oppose any "stop-shooting" formula whatsoever until there is final agreement on the full terms of a political settlement.

First, we said we didn't want to talk political affairs at the

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3 Bishops Hit Truman Threat To USSR as Bar to Peace Talks

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 11.—Three bishops of the Methodist Church criticized President Truman here yesterday for making "veiled threats" to the Soviet Union instead of the kind of peace offer intended to be acceptable.

The Rev. John W. E. Bowen of Atlanta told the biennial Conference on Christian Education that "veiled threats and impli-

cations are not the language of diplomacy and peace."

"We deplore the tone and spirit the President used," the Rev. W. Earl Ledder of Syracuse, N. Y., said. "It was no way to make a proposal and still expect it to be accepted."

The Rev. Ralph Magee of Chicago said that "such attitudes cause people to lose confidence in the man who makes such statements."

Heads of AFL Meat Union Urge People To Speak Out Boldly for Ending War

People should speak up "boldly" for peace, the Butcher Workman, official organ of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL, urges in its November issue. In an editorial signed by international president Earl W. Jimerson and secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman, the AFL paper said:

"The word 'peace' in recent months seems to be entangled in mystery; it has become a hush-hush word. Those who strongly advocate peace, in crowds, will find someone whispering, 'You had better not talk about it here because you will be greatly misunderstood!'"

The editorial went on: "In a world torn with war, people should think and talk boldly for a cessation of conflict and the stoppage of human carnage. We

cannot feel that all those who believe that peace meetings should be held from coast to coast are Communists, and yet few, if any, meetings of this character have been held without the newspapers or someone high in industry branding the leaders of such meetings as fellow travelers. Even our churches at present are not offering prayers for peace. . . .

"A short time ago we were invited to deliver an address to several thousand who would attend a peace meeting sponsored by a group of Jewish Rabbis and Christian Ministers. Upon acceptance of the invitation, we received several wires to the effect that the meeting was Communist inspired. As a result of these wires, we canceled the invitation, not wanting knowingly to address a communist group. . . .

"If it is becoming almost unforgivable for one to attend a peace meeting, can it be that the stage is all set for a gala spectacle of war hysteria, and that even one small voice that would advocate peace instead of war would make the entire spectacle unpatriotic? If the word 'peace' used singularly seems to be taboo, it is significant that few if any associations are advocating meetings for the purpose of discussing honorable peace. If we continually talk war, the chances are we will have war. If we continually talk peace, we create within ourselves opposition to war. . . .

"Perhaps we are not well enough acquainted with world politics to follow blindly the path to war. We still feel, however, that the millions of men and women engaged in the horrors of

war and those they leave behind secretly offer prayers to their God that peace again will be restored to the earth.

The editorial was coupled with another sharp criticism of current Washington war policy in this issue of the Butcher Workman. Hilton E. Hanna, in an Armistice Day article entitled: "Talking Cold Armistice 'Turkey'—We Are Masters of Production, But Sorry Diplomats," declares:

"We have consistently told the world that we are a peaceful people with no designs on anybody else or on any other nation. That is all to the good—But, as we well know, actions speak far louder than words.

"The tremendous cost of the Korean campaign in men and materials, plus the rattling of atomic weapons and agitation for their

use in that conflict, the ever increasing demands for mounting military appropriations, and the verification by Stalin of the fact that Russia has recently exploded another A-bomb brings us right down to the zero hour—the hour of decision and action. Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country—to save it from us and ourselves from our follies."

Though the article then praises the war-inspired Marshall Plan and Point Four programs as a solution, it concludes with this warning against the heart of the Truman-Wall Street policy:

"He who lives by the sword will perish by the sword. . . . The same goes for the atom-bomb.

"Armistice Day 1951 might well serve as a day of prayer and soul-searching to return us to our senses as an intelligent people."

COLLIER'S GAVE GOV'T PLAN FOR WAR III, VANDERBILT U. PROFESSOR CHARGES

The Collier's magazine of Oct. 27, which blueprinted a 60,000 word picture in horrible detail of the Pentagon's atomic destruction of the USSR, is "a quasi-official American plan for World War III," an article by Prof. D. F. Fleming, of Vanderbilt University, charges in this week's Nation.

Prof. Fleming asks: "What would we think if a Soviet magazine devoted an entire number to picturing in detail a Russian conquest of the United States and the destruction of the American way of life? Would we conclude that the Soviet Union was bent on avoiding a fight with us?"

The article in the Nation rips to shreds the phony peace pretensions of the 34 "celebrated authors" who spent 10 months writing and preparing the articles by which "Collier's magazine won World War III."

Prof. Fleming rips the mask of Collier's editorial entitled, "The Unwanted War," and the magazine's "emphatic" rejection of the inevitable war concept. "Each of these ultimatums," Prof. Fleming says, "contains the saving phrase 'if they start a war,' but each unmistakably threatens doom for the Soviet government unless it changes its ways."

Prof. Fleming warns that "the advancing tide of witch-hunting, character assassination, purges, and thought control in the U. S. would rapidly submerge all our freedom if we went to war with Russia."

FASCIST THREAT

"A war which became, however, it was begun, an effort to exterminate world communism, would bring a fascist dictatorship in the United States strong enough to suppress every vestige of dissent in the Western nations and to obtain the endless levies of men and resources we should require to control a ruined and barbarized world."

He said readers of the Collier articles will wonder "how each author came to take art in the enterprise, and whether any of them really understood what the impact of the whole would be."

"If many of them did, then it is much later than we thought," he concludes.

"Out of World War I," says Prof. Fleming, "we got communism in the nation covering the greatest single land area on the globe, out of World War II we got communism in the most numerous nation on earth, which is also the oldest, toughest and most indestructible."

"In both cases the West did its level best to stem the revolutionary uprising of the people and failed. In 1945, as on a smaller scale in 1918, the engines of war had

blasted the old order to bits and it could not be put back together again. . . . we cannot annihilate homes, livelihoods, and capital goods—the very lifeblood of capitalism—without smashing the old way of life. . . . Would not the forces loosed in the other two wars grind through to their final conclusion?"

The Collier's articles, in which "total evil on the Russian side and total purity on ours are taken for granted," shows the West "means to force its superior way of life

on the Soviet peoples," Fleming writes.

The Collier's thesis that the Pentagon will surely win the war ("The War We Do Not Want"—as the editors put it), does not satisfy Prof. Fleming. Despite all its "abundantly supported" material, the "disturbing thought remains that wars do not always go according to Collier's."

"By failing to include atomic bombing of Russia from European or African bases," Prof. Fleming points out, "the Collier's plan be-

50 Australia Coal Mines Shut By Strikes Over Arms Budget

PRAGUE, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—Fifty coal mines in the New South Wales coal field were shut down when the miners staged protest strikes against the new Australian budget, reports Radio Australia. The budget places the full burden of Australia's heavy rearmament program, which it has undertaken on Wall Street's orders, on the shoulders of the Australian working class.

Among the mines which were shut down were the four big pits of the Newcastle field, which supply the Newcastle steel works and a number of gas-coal producers on the South Maitland field.

President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, A. E. Monk, has pointed out that the budget treasurer Sir Arthur Fadden, "true to form, has protected the wealthy primary producers and companies but no wage earner can escape the net," reports a Telepress correspondent from Melbourne.

The Sydney Tribune reports that the New South Wales Labor Council has called on the Australian Council of Trade Unions to conduct a nationwide campaign to force the resignation of the government of Premier R. G. Menzies. In the same resolution it characterized the Fadden budget as a "depression budget."

The Queensland Trades and Labor Council Executive has also

Revive Nazi Spirit In W. Germany

BERLIN Nov. 11 (Telepress).—The Nazi and military spirit is being revived in the schools of West Berlin, the paper Tagliche Rundschau reports. School children in the districts of Charlottenburg and Reinickendorf have been ordered to write compositions on themes such as: "The fight against Bolshevism" and "Germany—against a world of enemies—Unbeaten on the Battlefield."

unanimously condemned the budget "with its cold-hearted robbery of workers, farmers. . . ." the Tribune states. It urged that the ACTU organize mass meetings throughout Australia to demand that the government's policy of war be changed to a policy of peace.

trays grave doubt that our European allies would permit such use of their bases, but it does not otherwise even suggest the natural reluctance of the British and West European peoples to be destroyed in a struggle between two giant antagonists. Yet the passion to survive in Western Europe may be the factor which will dislocate all our calculations."

Quoting William R. Matthews, Arizona Daily Star publisher, who said in the N. Y. Times on Oct. 31 that "we are being shouted into a catastrophic war by the opinion makers of this country," Fleming concludes:

"The bell does not toll alone for the men in the Kremlin. It tolls for all of us."

Tito Gives Palaces To Rich Profiteers

SOFIA, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—While the Yugoslav workers pay high rents for dilapidated, unhealthy and overcrowded living quarters, the Tito authorities are handing over large numbers of houses and villas to the rich profiteers of their fascist regime. The Tito newspaper Politika announced that this month some 500 houses hitherto "state property" will be sold privately.

Tito Gives Coal Mines To Ex-Bosses

PRAGUE, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—Tito's so-called nationalized mines are being returned to their old capitalist bosses. At the same time the price of coal is soaring and the conditions of the miners is becoming worse than ever.

The Albanian newspaper Vri i Popullit reports that the board of directors of the mining industry includes Radomir Zlatitsanin, former owner of the "Vrška Chuka" mines, and Gojko Nesich, former owner of the "Reserve Bare" mines.

By handing back the mines to the old owners, Tito has brought about a rise in the price of coal. For example, the price of coal production in Koneshina has gone up 13 percent, in Rasha six percent. These production price rises are of course reflected in the retail price of coal.

In another issue, Vri i Popullit reports that in the Arash mines output is far below the scheduled production plans.

Communists Analyze New York Elections

An analysis of the New York City elections was made public yesterday by the New York State Communist Party. The analysis, released by George Blake Charney and Simon W. Cerson, party labor secretary and legislative chairman, respectively, follows:

"The recent New York City elections reflect the growing mass disgust with the two major parties already noted in the fall-off of registration as well as the disregard of existing party labels. It is in a deep sense an expression of national restiveness, reflected in many localities by a revulsion to graft-ridden administrations. The national 'turn-the-rascals-out' mood undoubtedly also contains strong elements of protest against the war, high tax and repressive policies of the Truman Administration.

"While the New York election was an immediate smashing blow to Tammany and its allies, its deeper significance lies in the fact that nearly half the voters (about 48 percent) voted outside the two major party lines.

"If the drop in registration is computed and the shrinkage between registration and election day is reckoned, it becomes clear that the majority of New York voters expressed their deep dissatisfaction with the two party system in one way or another—either 'by their feet' or by their ballots. This is the second consecutive year that New York voters have dramatically asserted their independence of the existing old party machines.

"THE FIRST OBJECT of the mass feeling was, of course, the ruling Democratic machine, which dropped to a new low as a result of mass contempt for the O'Dwyer and Impellitteri regimes and their train of scandals. Liberal-minded voters left to vote against it; conservatives left to vote for the Republicans.

The Republican Party, which registered certain gains, reflected a certain polarization, with the most reactionary Democrats being attracted to the McCarthy-like program of its standard-bearer, Rep. Henry Latham. It also undoubtedly kept some conservative 'good government'

elements who traditionally oppose Tammany through the GOP.

"The Liberal Party, which jumped to first place within the framework of the low vote, enjoys a wholly temporary dominance due to the way it leaped on the crime-and-corruption issue. It got votes from thousands who saw no other vehicle against Tammany corruption and felt that the issue of peace could best be fought out in a national rather than a municipal election.

"The Halley campaign showed its greatest strength in middle class, white collar and skilled workers districts, particularly among Jewish voters. It was weakest among Negro, Irish-American and Italian-American voters.

"The issues of crime and corruption had deep political attraction for all sections of the voters and all national groups but were less potent in areas where various anti-crime drives are used as a cover for attacks on the community as a whole. In many workingclass districts, Halley lost to Sharkey precisely because his crime-and-

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Q. Why Do We Need a Big 5 Pact?**A. To Restore Unity
In the United Nations**

QUESTION: Since the United Nations actually forms a "peace agreement" among more than 60 countries, as Secretary Acheson has pointed out, why is a new agreement among the Five Great Powers needed to prevent war?

ANSWER: Because disunity and division among the five big powers have nullified the "peace agreement" implicit in the existence of the United Nations. The pre-requisite condition for peace is unity among the five big powers, since no war provocation by any other state or combination of other states could succeed in the face of big five unity for peace. The principle was recognized and provided for in the establishment and organization of the United Nations, but it has not been honored. On the contrary, the organization of a so-called "voting machine" and the bypassing of the Security Council has violated this principle. So that disunity among the five big powers has been crystallized into conflicting blocs within the United Nations. And instead of serving as an agency for achieving unity among the five big powers on questions of war or peace, the United Nations has come to serve as an agency for organizing war among the big five.

Obviously, the agency which embodies and engenders disunity, cannot itself achieve unity. However, it can help to re-establish unity of the big five powers, and restore its own effectiveness as an agency of peaceful negotiation, by acting to promote negotiations among the five big powers. Direct negotiations agreement among the five big powers is the only way at present to re-establish the unity prerequisite for peace.

**FEIN WORKERS FIGHT TO
IMPROVE SAFETY CONDITIONS**

"If you have 10 fingers on your hands," the saying goes among Fein Tin Can Co. workers, "you're a new worker in the shop." The more than 300 employees of the factory in the Bush Terminal Building, Brooklyn, have been on strike for more than two weeks now—and one of their main demands, along with that for a decent wage increase, is for adequate safety conditions.

The strike began when the workers discovered a miserly 2½ cents an hour pay increase in their envelopes—the first they knew, they explained later, that the officials of their United Steel Workers, CIO local had signed an agreement over their heads.

Since then, the strikers have signed authorization cards naming the AFL Electrical Workers (IBEW) as their representative. And the company, which at first refused to increase the steam-rolled 2½-cent 'settlement' has boosted its offer to 10 cents, which the strikers have rejected as inadequate.

Strike spokesmen have pointed to the prevailing wage standards at the Fein Co., where the worker with top seniority—20 years—get no more than \$1.30 an hour, and the average pay was \$40 a week.

The Fein strikers include many Puerto Rican, Negro and Italian workers.

The Puerto Rican Central Community Center, at 5003 Third Ave., Brooklyn, has been the concentration point for community support of the strikers, many of whom

live in the neighborhood. The center has run a relief kitchen, serving coffee and doughnuts and soup. More recently, the IBEW has opened a hall for the strikers. The Community Center, with the local Tenants Council and other neighborhood groups are continuing their support for the strikers, collecting good and planning a party in their behalf.

More than a hundred strikers joined the picket line as the Fein workers launched militant mass picketing at the close of last week. Meanwhile the strike goes on as the workers wait for the company to carry out its promise to sit down and negotiate on their demands.

**Dewey Board Seen Favoring Czar
To Crack Down Angry Dockers**

By ART SHIELDS

Reports that the State longshore "fact-finding" board may urge the appointment of a waterfront "Czar" to prevent future rank and file strikes are disturbing New York dock workers.

The 30,000 longshoremen who shook the rule of "King" Joe Ryan in their historic 26-day strike want no more kings or "czars."

A Page One story in the "New York Times" yesterday reported that a waterfront "czar" system was favored by State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi, who named the three-man "fact-finding"

**Parley Asks Truman
To Probe Jimcrow in
Arts and Professions**

The appointment by President Truman of a fact-finding committee of professional leaders "to conduct an investigation of the state of jimcrow in the arts, sciences and professions and recommend appropriate action to Congress" was recommended to the Con-

**Yale Law Dean
Urges Curb on
Witchhunts**

The House Un-American Committee's unrestricted role as a witchhunt body and its court-sanctioned privilege to violate any constitutional rights it pleases came in for a scorching analysis Saturday by Wesley L. Sturges, Dean of Yale University Law School.

Sturges addressed the civil liberties session of the two-day conference on labor law sponsored here by the Legal Department of the CIO. He took as his basis an analysis of the dissenting opinions of the judges in the cases of Leon Josephson and the Spanish Refugee Committee, both of which involved atest of the Un-American Committee's authority.

"The Committee appears to be a roving commission, financed by public funds, to enquire of the people of the United States about anything it may think it wants to know about, regardless of any privileges of privacy mentioned in or outside the Bill of Rights. It gives wide publicity to its proceedings from their beginning and intends to expose men and women."

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ference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences and Professions by keynote speaker Earl B. Dickerson and unanimously approved by 500 participants in the weekend meeting held under the auspices of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Other speakers at the conference, which was officially opened with the presentation of a cultural program of new Negro works and Negro artist to an overflow audience of 1,100, were Paul Robeson, Prof. Goodwin Watson of Teachers' College and Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, ASP chairman.

E. Dickerson, president of the National Lawyers Guild and a member of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged a greater emphasis by scientists and artists on the need for peace "as the first shift in gearing for a fight to end racial discrimination in the great communication field."

Paul Robeson pointed out that there is no single leading American in the field of popular music and dance who has not learned and developed his art through the study of the work of such Negro artists as Bessie Smith, Bill Robinson, Florence Mills, Hall Johnson, Teddy Wilson and Hall Johnson and the Negro-created forms of plantation songs, blues, jazz, etc. Of the billions of dollars made by industries and artists in theatre, records, sheet music, radio, television and film, he said, only an infinitesimal amount has gone to negro performers and composers.

He pointed out that the airwaves are controlled by the Federal Communications Commission and that the elimination of discrimination in these fields is as much the responsibility of the federal government as the passage of anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation.

Watson said the end of segregation does not necessarily mean the end of discrimination, he continued. "One can't have equality of educational opportunity without equality of housing and job opportunities."

**World Protests
Mount on Trial
Of Dr. DuBois**

Protests from all parts of the world continued to pile up as the government presses its "foreign agent" frameup trial of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and four of his colleagues for their activities in behalf of world peace.

From Vienna, at the meeting of the World Peace Council, the French attorney, Joseph Nordman, secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, protested:

"How can one not see that this trial is directed at the same time against the emancipation of the colored people and against the peace movement..."

Nordman called the prosecutors of Dr. DuBois "ignorant inquisitors" and "worshippers of the atom bomb." The crime charged against "the profound scholar and champion of peace," Nordman continued, amounted to refusal to wear the "new infamous yellow star" which the U.S. government has made mandatory for peace defenders. Nordman's reference was to the refusal of Dr. DuBois to register as "an agent of a foreign principal" because of his connection with the New York Peace Information Center, the basis of the indictment against him.

The World Peace Council decided to call protest meetings, publish articles, send protest delegations to the U.S. representatives to the United Nations and to U.S. embassies throughout the world.

Labor and peace groups in every country of the world have protested the indictment of the eminent Negro-American scholar.

Dr. DuBois, himself, has called attention to the complete press blackout in the commercial press concerning the case. "Organized propaganda in the United States," he said just before going to trial, "is greater than under Hitler. There is an utter isolation of entire communities from this case. Today the daily press and the magazines are so organized to keep most important things from the people."

The National Committee of the Communist Party on Friday issued the following statement demanding President Truman act to punish the Florida officials for the slaying of Samuel Shepherd and countless other Negroes:

"THE COLD-BLOODED, brutal white supremacist lynching of one Negro youth and attempted lynching of another by Florida authorities this week was continuation of the Wall Street imperialists' policy of genocide against the Negro people of the United States—a policy which has been exported overseas and taken a toll of three million Korean lives.

"On the night of Nov. 6, 1951, on a lonely road in Lake County, Fla., two law enforcement officers, Sheriff Willis McCall and Deputy Sheriff Yates, murdered Samuel Shepherd and critically wounded Walter Irvin. Both victims were Negro youths they were transporting in automobile from the state prison at Raiford to a retrial ordered by the United States Supreme Court. The two youths were handcuffed together. The Sheriff

**COMMUNISTS DEMAND TRUMAN ACT
ON FLORIDA SHERIFF WHO KILLED NEGRO**

shot them on the typical white supremacist pretext that they were trying escape.

"All the evidence shows that the two youths were deliberately murdered in order to prevent them from being freed at the retrial. Their attorney, Franklin H. Williams declares that both were confident the retrial would clear them of the Dixiecrat frameup of rape.

"So blatant and deliberate were the circumstances of their arrest frameup conviction by Florida courts that U.S. Supreme Court Justice Jackson, in a notable opinion, declared as follows:

"... prejudicial influences outside the courtroom, becoming all too typical of a highly publicized trial, were brought to bear on this jury with such force that the conclusion is inescapable that these

defendants were prejudged as guilty and the trial was but a legal gesture a verdict already dictated by the press and the public opinion which it generated."

"This cold-blooded lynching was possible only with the connivance of federal and state law enforcement agencies, since McCall's hints and threats that he would kill the two youths were well known to governmental authorities.

"THIS LYNCHING OCCURED while Secretary of State Acheson was haranguing the Sixth Assembly of the United Nations on the 'violations of human rights' he ascribed to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

"It occurred while Gen. Ridgway's forces in Korea were reported resorting to the use of poison gas and preparing to use atomic weapons

against the Koreans and Chinese Volunteers; and while, at the same time, Ridgway's negotiators at Panmunjon were categorically rejecting the Korean proposal to stop all shooting now.

"It occurred while the billionaire-owned newspapers of the United States were continuing to raise provocations and call for war against Czechoslovakia over the arrest and imprisonment of the spy Oatis; and while simultaneously they cloaked in editorial silence the entire shameful background of the Groveland case.

"THIS COLD-BLOODED MURDER, therefore, is a continuation of the bi-partisan Truman Administration's genocidal policies against the Negro people. It is intended to intimidate the Negro people and the white workers who are beginning to understand that

to safeguard their own liberties they will have to launch a nationwide struggle in behalf of the liberties of the Negro people."

"We Communists, therefore, call on all labor unions, all fraternal organizations and church organizations, Negro and white, all organizations of individuals who want to stop fascism in America, to demand:

"First, that President Truman return at once from his vacation among the racist murderers in Florida and take charge of the punishment of Florida officials for the cold-blooded white supremacist killing of Samuel Shepherd and countless other Negroes.

"Second, that Lake County and the State of Florida pay full indemnity to the families of the victims of this racist policy.

"Third, that the District Attorney General of the State, and the FBI in that area be investigated to establish their complicity in these crimes."

The statement was signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry.

Armed Clashes In Venezuela Result of Crisis

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—Recent armed clashes in Venezuela are the consequence of the catastrophic economic crisis and the opposition of 90 percent of the people to the fascist military junta installed by a U. S.-instigated coup in November, 1948, Gustavo and Eduardo Machado, members of the Political Commission of the Communist Party of Venezuela, have told Telepress.

The Machado brothers, widely known throughout Latin America for over 30 years for their struggle for their country's liberation, are now here as political refugees after being deported by the Venezuelan ruling mob following six months' imprisonment.

The Machados declared that the stories of attempted assassinations of government members issued by the junta to justify brutal reprisals are false. The truth is that the struggle of the Venezuelan people against the hated regime has developed into armed clashes, especially in the eastern states of Sucre and Anzoategui (the latter is an important oil state).

The Machados pointed out that the ruling clique, in a desperate attempt to prop up the crumbling regime, is even holding as virtual prisoners the country's nominal President, Dr. German Suarez Flamerich, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Public Works. The President resigned several weeks ago and the three cabinet members also tried to resign, but the junta refused to permit their resignations.

The present struggles began with a strike of the students of the Central University of Venezuela in the capital city of Caracas. Troops occupied the University and closed it, jailing most of the teachers. The students' strike touched off a broader struggle embracing workers, artisans and intellectuals. The Machados said: "This is the most unpopular government Venezuela ever had. It is more unpopular even than the sanguinary dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gomez, who ruled Venezuela from 1908 to 1935. It has imprisoned more people than all other Venezuelan governments in this century combined."

Among the prisoners, held incommunicado for a year and a half, is Jesus Faria, general secretary of the Communist Party and outstanding oil workers' leader.

The Machados charged that the U. S. State Department, while continuing to support the Junta, has begun seeking a substitute regime to carry out the U. S. war program and prevent a genuine change. For this purpose it is holding conversations with three Venezuelan ex-presidents: Eleazar Lopez Contreras, Isaias Medina and Romulo Gallegos (who headed the government overthrown by the militarists). All of them now in the U. S.

A fourth ex-president, the anti-Communist adventurer Romulo Betancourt, head of the Democratic Action Party, now in Havana, is also bidding frantically to become a U. S. gauleiter, the Machados said, and has the support of two other fellow-quislings: Presidents Carlos Prio Socarras of Cuba and Gabriel Gonzalez Videla of Chile.

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

'Free Election' Farce In the Philippines

MARY AND JOHN SMITH, the "average" American wage-earning family, are not reticent these days about the injustice of British troops in Egypt or Malaya, French troops in Indo-China and Morocco, Belgian misrule in the Congo, or Dutch "excesses" in Indonesia. They may not know all the facts about colonialism, but they don't like it—that is, the British, French, Belgian and Dutch variety.

But if Mary and John Smith are quick to detect the British, French, Belgian and Dutch mote, they are not so ready to recognize the Wall Street beam. Otherwise, they wouldn't be mere bystanders at the so-called "free elections" tomorrow in the Philippines. For the Philippines are Mary and John's own responsibility, like Puerto Rico. And if Mary and John often-times ask why the good, honest British people allow their government to bomb Malayan villages of women and children, the British people have every right to ask why the honest, hard-working Americans allow their government to keep a strangle grip on the throats of 20 million Filipinos.

THE ELECTIONS tomorrow have this precise purpose: they are designed to provide the semblance of popular support for the handpicked stooges of the puppet Quirino regime, which is the Filipino Simon Legree for Wall Street.

The elections are rigged, with

only about four million* of the screened property-owning electors being allowed to register, and the government freely using terrorist methods to discourage opposition.

Many trade union and peasant leaders are now in prison or under death sentences on frame-up charges of plotting violence.

The government spokesmen, as usual, try to brand the opposition as "Communists."

There is, of course, a grain of truth in the charge: Philippine Communists do oppose the Quirino regime.

Moreover, Communists hold positions of leadership in the Philippine Liberation (Huk) movement, and this movement has called for nationwide boycott of the elections.

But there the government accusations pass beyond the grain of truth and mount to fantastic proportions.

THE TRUTH is that the Huk movement is mainly an agrarian upsurge, like the Populist Movement was in our own country; but of such widespread proportions that Quirino is compelled to keep about 25,000 troops and 10,000 police scouring the countryside to murder "Communists," hundreds of whom have been brutally killed and imprisoned in recent months.

What makes so many "Communists" was indicated in a dispatch to the New York Times of Sept. 7, which reported that the mayor, chief of police, town

secretary of Pandi had been arrested, and 47 civilian guards had been disarmed. Why? Because they had aided the Huks.

And, continues the reporter, Henry Lieberman: "It is a striking coincidence that Central Luzon, where the Huks are strongest, also has the highest land tenancy rates in the Philippines." Coincidence? Not hardly.

Now Mary and John Smith should know that the misery and wretchedness of the peasants, the overwhelming majority of the people, are prerequisite and consequence of continued rule by a small clique of bloodsuckers, who have delivered their country lock-stock-and-barrel to Wall Street monopolies and to the Pentagon for use as a stationary aircraft carrier.

Mary and John have nothing in common with the gang of Quirino, who just returned from a love-feast with Fascist Franco, and who managed to dispose of \$600 millions of surplus U. S. war material (which Mary and John sacrificed many a necessity to pay for) for only \$46 millions!

But with the Filipino worker and peasant and with the Huks, every honest, wage-earning American family has a bond of common struggle against Wall Street, and, in addition, a responsibility which one day must be discharged.

The napalming and machine-gunning of Korean women and children today was foreshadowed some 50 years ago, when Wall Street ordered American workers to civilize the Philippines with a krag!

may better know both our life and achievements."

He held up a photostat of the letter so all the delegates could see the Romanian letter-head and seal of the union.

For several pages Kennedy was in a quandary. To go or not to go. But then he braced himself. Nobody can fool Kennedy. He knows that "people of democratic countries just aren't invited to take a peep behind the Iron Curtain." The vision of Voegler, the businessman spy, and Oatis, newsman also was jailed for spying came to him. He thought of how they "confessed, eagerly, hypnotically, under the influence of fiendish forces we know little about."

"Could it happen to me?" he thought. His mind finally reached the point where he saw himself used to "sabotage our country's key transportation arteries" and "the complete cessation of all movements of the materials of war." Then the "voice" called him again, with a new warning. And he finally decided to send back a cordial reply that he could not accept the invitation.

But Kennedy is now certain that he has been saved from a fate worse than death and that the "voice" was someone from the "underground" that "received word through the grapevine that I was going to be invited to Romania."

One of the seasoned oldtime newsmen said to me, while Kennedy was sounding off: "I suppose you'll run this under a headline reading, 'How silly can they get?' Then he added: 'The only thing I get out of this, which I didn't know, is that the Iron Curtain countries are inviting some of the most outspoken anti-Communists to come and take a look.'"

World of Labor

by George Morris

The CIO Convention's Most Asinine Moment

THE CIO CONVENTION had some particular asinine moments. The height of this asininity came Thursday afternoon with the speech of W. Parker Kennedy, who recently stepped into the shoes of the late A. F. Whitney as president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated).

Kennedy is a pigmy in the labor movement who, in his desire to appear like a fitting occupant of the chair left vacant by Whitney, leans heavily on press agents. It was ironical that the only invited guest speaker before the CIO convention who is a labor official is the head of one of the few unions in the country that still operate under the Nazi-white-supremacy code. The BRT still bars "non-Caucasians."

NOW FOR the humorous side of this story. The great Kennedy's appearance was heralded well in advance by an army of scouts and press agents. Among them two young women of the publicity firm, Sidney J. Wain, Inc., in whose tender hands Kennedy placed the task of putting him out in headlines. The ladies, liberally supplied with beautifully mimeographed copies of a certain letter, interviewed each of the newsmen in the pressroom to impress them with the world-shaking nature of the story.

When Kennedy arrived, there

was a retinue with him of enough people to run the longest train in the world (if they'd only remember how).

The story? A plot to kidnap Kennedy to an "iron curtain" country, with the design of eventually "drugging" him to sabotage and destroy America's railroads, was thwarted by the "invisible underground" army of "democracy loving" unionists.

Kennedy didn't get to this story for 12 pages, because that much had to be taken up in raving against Communism to set his listeners in the proper frame of mind. Then he told his audience, his telephone rang and roused him out of bed. "Accept no invitation to speak behind the Iron Curtain" said a voice in the phone. "Believe me! Trust Me! Don't go!" The "European-sounding" voice hung up.

THE VERY NEXT morning, says Kennedy, he received a letter "now in the competent hands of the FBI," from Bucharest, Romania, signed by the president of the Trade Unions of Transport and Communications, cordially inviting him to "spend the summer holidays in our country, in one of the sanatoria or rest homes belonging to our trade unions" in order "that you

Press Roundup

THE TIMES gets melodramatic about Vishinsky's laughter at the Truman-Acheson plan for 'disarmament,' thinking that this is a sure-fire propaganda gimmick. Wasn't it the Times' own James Reston who confessed that a "lot of people" in Washington share Vishinsky's view of the "hypocrisy" of Truman's pretense at proposing 'peace'?

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN'S Karl H. Von Wiegand is perfectly willing to lump the Truman and Vishinsky proposals and dismiss them as "soap bubbles." Why? Because he speaks for those who fear negotiation above all else. He wants Americans to believe that it is "too late" to halt the "arms race." He wants Americans to believe that war is inevitable and that it's no use to try to prevent it. But precisely because the Hearst press is so worried at the possibility of negotiations between Moscow and Washington, it is clear that the people have the power to insist on such talks for peace.

THE POST says it "would be sad if Americans responded to the outrage (the murder of a Negro prisoner in Florida) only because of what the Russians say about it." But the Post's Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., can be found babbling of the "genius" of the President, who lolls happily in jimcrow Florida, unconcerned by the murder. "All Americans" are guilty of the crime, the Post says, in order to hide the responsibility of the government headed by Harry Truman.

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson has another high-toned report on life in the Free World. "The Joint Chiefs of Staff" want Gen. Clark as envoy to the Vatican because they want to "ease" him "out of the Army."

THE NEWS explains that the "twilight of Marxism" has arrived throughout the world, except in the U.S., where "Eugene Dennis and Alger Hiss" will rule unless the "Fair Dealers" are voted out next election. Josef Goebbels, whose propaganda described the Jews as both Communists and international bankers, would have doted on the News technique.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE, busily out-Hearsting Hearst lately, also insists that the views of the Soviet and the U.S. governments are "irreconcilable" and that negotiation of a "general settlement" is impossible. The Trib's Peglerette, Ogden Reid, Jr., overreaches himself in his effort to make Wall Street flesh creep at the doings of the "Communists." Junior hisses that "secret underground meetings held in Boston were ordered to quote Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr." and the latter's opposition to the Smith Act. Even Junior can't be such a dimwit as to expect people to seriously believe that an "underground" conclave is held every time an American who believes in democracy says something quotable.

THE COMPASS' Johannes Steel reminds: "In reply to the stories about slave camps in the Soviet Union, the Russians in the World Federation of Trade Unions have proposed an international trade union commission, including the American Federation of Labor, to investigate all allegations of slave labor in the east and in the west. The invitation has been turned down." —R.F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
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ARREST SHERIFF McCALL

THE FLORIDA SHERIFF who shot down a defenseless Negro prisoner has been swiftly exonerated by his fellow-lynchers. The local jury said it was "self-defense" to slaughter a Negro prisoner in handcuffs.

IF THERE IS ANY CONSCIENCE left in our country there will be an irresistible demand by the nation for the immediate arrest of the cowardly Florida Sheriff, Willis McCall, and his deputy, Yates, who murdered a young handcuffed Negro prisoner and nearly killed another.

This cold-blooded murder was more than an act of unbelievable sadism.

It was a deliberate act of lynch violence committed by a Florida police officer to prevent the new trial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Florida sheriff was answering with bullets the U. S. Supreme Court's order for a new trial.

The Florida sheriff was carrying out the politics of the Dixiecrat governors and politicians who are threatening the nation every day they will shed blood rather than heed any court rulings of any people's demand for even the slightest relaxation in the segregation system.

THE FBI, put on the spot, is carrying out an investigation to see if the bullets came from the Sheriff's pistol. This is as grim a farce as the Sheriff's alibi "they tried to escape."

The FBI political police have never been known to apprehend a lyncher to this day. The bloodhounds hunting "dangerous thoughts" have never succeeded yet in giving the slightest discomfort to a single Ku Klux Klan member. To J. Edgar Hoover it is the opposition to lynching which is "subversive," not lynching.

President Truman is now vacationing not far from the scene of this horrible crime.

The President's vacationland reeks with the stench of the slave-market and the blood of lynch victims.

He cannot close his eyes to this crime.

As the chief executive of the USA he has every power to order the immediate arrest and swift punishment of the cowardly murderers.

We urge that our readers organize immediate protests to President Truman, Key West, Florida or Washington, D. C. We urge that they demand Presidential action.

We urge everyone to voice his indignation over this crime at the Civil Rights Congress meeting tonight, Monday, at Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St.

ARMISTICE DAY AND KOREA

WHY DO AMERICANS commemorate Armistice Day? Because 33 years and two wars ago the fighting and the dying ended. Because the people love peace and hold dear the day peace returned. Because the people hate the bloodshed and horror of a useless war and wish always to remember the folly and futility of that first world war between rival imperialist gangs.

But if, to most Americans, Armistice Day was, as always, a day for rededication to the cause of peace, to the men of the Pentagon it was something else again.

In Korea, Brig. Gen. William Nuckols, spokesman for Gen. Ridgway's truce negotiators, explained why peace in Korea must be regarded with dread.

"A cease-fire has psychological implications as well as military implications," he argued, and if the shooting stops "it would be difficult to direct continuation of the war."

In other words, we can't make peace in Korea because it would be too hard to renew the war there or start it anywhere else.

The Nuckols statement was more than desecration of the day on which Americans mourn their sons fallen in battle.

It was evidence of the determination of the men in power to drive us into a world war.

There is only one way to celebrate Armistice Day. And that is by working, speaking, praying and fighting for peace. America has no greater patriots than those who have rededicated themselves on this day to obtain a speedy truce in Korea, peaceful negotiations among the great powers, and a world in which there need never be new millions to be mourned on Armistice Day.



THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

corruption platform was not bound up—as was LaGuardia's—with the voters' primary needs: jobs, security, the cost of living and civil rights.

"While no direct figures are available, it is clear that labor, by and large, disregarded the appeals of AFL and CIO heads to support Sharkey. Labor's votes were split in four directions, with hundreds of thousands of organized workers abstaining entirely.

"LIBERAL PARTY bosses David Dubinsky, Alex Rose and Adolf Berle will now seek to cement their ties with the Truman Administration and become its New York labor wing. They will undoubtedly seek to influence labor political action in their red-baiting direction. They will seek to exploit the temporary victory of the Liberal Party to disrupt and head off the growing resistance of labor to the Truman-Dulles program of war abroad and reaction at home.

"While the overwhelming Sharkey defeat temporarily weakens the official Democratic organization, the net effect will be exploited to widen the Truman base and strengthen illusions in the national Administration. The Truman Administration and the Liberal party bosses will now seek to create new points of support for the war program.

"Precisely this will create profound contradictions between Halley's promises and Halley's performances. His support of the Truman-Dulles war program inevitably leads to conflict with his own municipal pledges. He cannot win steel and lumber for school construction as long as he supports a fantastic rearmament program that devours the metals and woods needed by our school system. He cannot effectively fight corruption on a city scale so long as he supports the Big Business policies of the Administration and the biggest racket of all—the World War III racket.

"DESPITE an unprecedented press blackout, lack of funds, intimidation (and the surface attraction of the highly publicized Halley campaign which absorbed some of its vote) the American Labor Party held its own or even bettered its position slightly percentage-wise. It raised the fundamental issues of our day and correctly linked the issues of peace and municipal problems. It showed courage and adherence to principle. It demonstrated anew that it is a fundamental force in New York

political life. Its vote of 104,000 was, under the circumstances, a minimal vote of the most conscious peace forces in the city. Its real strength goes far beyond that figure.

"The ALP's grasp of fundamental issues was best demonstrated in its fight for Negro representation on every level of government. Its nomination of Jacques Isler for Supreme Court and Capt. Hugh Mulzac for Borough President of Queens reflected a political sensitivity to the deepest democratic aspirations of the Negro people. Mr. Isler's excellent race, his polling of 62,802 votes, more than 13 percent ahead of his running mates on the ALP ticket, indicates a growing awareness among masses of Negro and democratic white voters of the possibility of immediate and major victories in this fight.

"The ALP, in the words of its State chairman, Vito Marcantonio, is "on the road back."

"TO ACHIEVE its full power will require that progressives see the ALP as the center of a great coalition movement in 1952 with peace-minded citizens and progressive groups who are not identified with the ALP and even differ with the ALP in many particulars. It will require the application of a policy of unity of people of varying viewpoints, above all, of the organized workers and the Negro people, including those hundreds of thousands of voters who have illusions about Rudolph Halley and the Liberal Party.

"To accomplish the full strength of the ALP will require a persistent struggle against the divisive anti-coalition policies of the Liberal Party bosses as well as remnants of go-it-alone policies that still afflict some progressives. The fact is that an aggressive coalition policy pursued from the outset, in keeping with long-standing ALP tradition, would have strengthened the ALP's position in the campaign, despite the anti-unity position of the Liberal Party leaders.

"To achieve a coalition policy and the full strength of the ALP it will also be necessary to wage a sharp struggle against anti-parliamentary moods that affect many workers, including progressives and Communists. These moods undoubtedly reduced the capacity of the ALP to wage the most effective campaign.

"Above all, it will require that the leftwing of the labor movement enter more energetically into the political arena and help initiate a broad unity movement

in the trade unions for independent political action. The powerful ferment among the workers expressed particularly in the growing militant opposition to the economic burdens of the war program emphasize the new opportunities for achieving a realignment in the labor movement looking towards a labor and peoples peace coalition in 1952.

"The key to growth of a peace coalition in 1952 is a fighting unity on the issues of the day. Millions of New Yorkers, especially workers, are prepared to fight for peace, for a truce in Korea, for Big Five negotiations and a world settlement. They are prepared to fight against the rearmament of Nazi Germany and militarist Japan and any alliance with fascist Franco. They want a return to the peace policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. They want the preservation of constitutional liberties and an end to the witch-hunts and arrests of Communists and progressives which is rapidly destroying democratic institutions.

"The workers want unity against the wage freeze. Consumers want unity against high prices and soaring rents. Workers and middle class alike seek lower taxes. The fight for the full equality of the Negro people is more urgent than ever before.

"In the field of municipal affairs there is the basis for the greatest unity in the fight for adequate state aid program for New York; for opposition to the threatened 15-cent fare; for support to the striking longshoremen and a sweeping investigation of waterfront racketeering; for increased Negro representation on every level of government; against police brutality; against Stuyvesant Town discrimination and rent rises; and for wage increases, improved working conditions and collective bargaining rights for the sanitation and other city workers.

"These are but a few of the issues on which the masses of New Yorkers are prepared to fight and upon which Halley must be pressed to deliver.

"Through these united struggles masses of workers will come to see the iron necessity of electoral coalitions, of a peoples coalition in 1952 that will lead America out of the swamp of McCarthyism and Trumanism and back on the highroad of peace and the restoration of the Bill of Rights. To help create that fighting unity, the Communist Party, as ever, is pledged.

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NOT IMPASSE

(Continued from Page 1)
cease-fire talks. Now we insist we will discuss nothing else. Meanwhile the killing goes on and on. In Paris, Secretary Acheson completes the play by insisting there will be no disarmament talks in Europe until there is no war in Korea. He then makes sure that the war in Korea does not die out.

THIS ADDS UP to a formula which simply cannot end in any kind of practical let-down in war tension or war danger. It is aimed at preventing a sitting down at the table with the Soviet Union. It substitutes automatic majorities in the General Assembly—hired votes paid for by Marshall Plan money—instead of real Washington-Moscow-London-Paris-China negotiations.

We should get out of Korea following a cease-fire. The majority of the nation wants that, the Gallup Poll shows. We should discuss with Stalin the outlawing of the A-bomb; we should work out a formula for partial disarmament with the Soviet Union. We reject the "impasse" hokey. We should determine to find our way back to a peace-time economy and trade with the Socialist states. The other path spells national suicide.

Dewey Board

(Continued from Page 3)
understand the needs of the rank and file. And they are tied to the bosses by too many strings to be fair to the men in dungarees.

The strike officially ended at 1 p.m. Friday. A survey of the port, however, showed that the shipowners were more interesting in saving overtime pay rates this week-end than in clearing the harbor of "essential cargo."

This writer noticed, for instance, that little work was being done on three fully loaded Grace Line ships just in from the West Coast of South America with valuable cargo.

The bulletin board in front of the Grace Line's Chelsea docks still told the gangs to report for work next Tuesday (after the Saturday, Sunday and Armistice holiday overtime period had passed).

Similar delays were noticed on other docks. And it was obvious that the shipowners' cries to the longshoremen to scab last week in order to handle "essential war cargo" were utterly hypocritical.

Nearly one billion dollars worth of cargo is still unloaded as this paper goes to press.

The longshoremen's demands for a contract, granting their demands, are still before the Corsi board, which continues meeting this week.

These demands are for:
"A total 25-cent raise to \$2.25 an hour;

"A guarantee of eight hours work a day for every man hired;

"Men working 500 (not 800) hours a year to be eligible for pensions;

"Substantial pensions, instead of the present \$35 a month;

"Ten cents more an hour from the bosses for the welfare fund, not one and one quarter, as promised under the unsigned Ryan agreement.

"Honest union elections."

Cost of Living In Mexico Rises 15.6% in Year

By A. B. MACIL

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—The cost of living for a worker's family in Mexico City increased at the end of September to 15.6 percent above the corresponding period a year ago, and the cost of food is up 18.5 percent.

These figures, however, greatly understate the actual increase in living costs. An independent private agency, the Bureau of Political Investigation, made a study which showed that from January 1st to April 20th the cost of 24 basic food items had risen an average of 64 percent.

Soaring living costs are partly a consequence of the U. S. war program and partly of profiteering by Mexican capitalists who thumb their noses at the government's feeble excuse for price control. Recently the National Association of Harvesters pointed out that between the farmer and the consumer no less than seven middlemen get their cut out of the profit pie. As a result, prices, according to the association, are more than 100 percent higher than they should be.

Poland Reclaims 375,000 Acres Flooded by Nazis

PRAGUE, Nov. 11 (Telepress).

—An area of 375,000 acres of arable land, flooded by the Nazis on their retreat from Poland before the victorious Soviet Army in 1945, has been successfully reclaimed by the joint efforts of the Polish workers, peasants, technicians and engineers. To flood the area, the Nazi invaders destroyed the entire irrigation system, dykes, and pumping stations at the mouth of the Vistula River.

Representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations stated six years ago that the reclamation of this territory and the rebuilding of the entire irrigation system did not lie within Poland's technical possibilities.

But the fervor and ability of the workers of Socialist Poland not only made it possible to drain the whole vast area within six years, but also to cultivate it. This year the plain has yielded a bumper harvest and many state farms in the area achieved record crops.

Unions Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

Klux Klan, the corrupt and perjured southern courts and county seats and every other "white supremacist" group responsible for both the legal and illegal lynching of the Negro people.

McCall's crime was covered up by a jury of five men and one woman in a session held in a hospital lobby. Earlier, Irvin had testified from his bedside that he and his slain companion had made not attempt to escape from McCall, who claimed he "emptied his gun" into the Negro prisoners in self-defense.

A grand jury inquiry is set for Tuesday, and the FBI is reported to be conducting a separate investigation. Meanwhile, President Truman, who is vacationing in Florida, has had no comment on the killing, despite its world-wide publicity, notably in the denunciation voiced by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky at the UN meeting in Paris.

Yale Dean

(Continued from Page 3)

on to insult, ostracism and loss of employment. It acts and serves as its own legislature in determining what shall be an offense, as the prosecutor, jury and judge in determining guilt. In its discretion it will compel the victim to testify against himself, deprive him of the right to testify in his own defense; deprive him of representation by counsel and deny him opportunity to cross examine any of his accusers. This seems for the moment at least, to be regarded as due process of government under our constitution.

Turning to what possible relief the people might seek in the courts, Sturges showed that opinions thus far rendered have upheld the right of the un-American to do as they please, and their immunity from any liability. He said, "It seems regrettable that the Supreme Court should pass by so indifferently the substance of the issues involved in those cases. It added judicial indifference to judicial indifference, upon no less a substantial issue than whether the congress and its committee on un-American activities must bear any regard for our civil liberties."

Asking what the people can do about the situation the eminent law authority said, "efforts must continue to press a request upon the Supreme Court for some restraint on Congress and its committees. Also that civil liberties should be made an issue in the congressional election."

"In the meantime and at all events, I suggest a Day of Prayer for our Bill of Rights," concluded Mr. Sturges.

Morris Ernest, one of the panel speakers, blamed the sad state of civil liberties upon the monopolization of the newspapers, radio, film, publishing and other means of information and opinion.

He said there is no longer a "market place" for opinions "in which the truth could come out."

Joseph L. Rauh, attorney for the United Automobile Workers, described the stifling the loyalty program is having upon government and many private employees and its growing danger to the labor movement.

During a brief period of questions, Paul O'Dwyer, labor attorney, said he wondered what the conference would do about the trend in many bar associations to set up witch hunt bodies of their own, and the increasing difficulty men and women accused of advocating "unpopular opinions" are having in obtaining attorneys.

Arthur Goldberg, chief of the CIO, referred O'Dwyer to a statement of Truman in which the president said some nice words on civil liberties. The conference concluded with no action. The final session of the conference, its Saturday night dinner, featured Philip B. Perlman solicitor general of the United States, who delivered an hour-long defense of the government's prosecutions under the Smith Act, loyalty program and of the new repressive law the Administration is seeking.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THE REVIEW OF THE WEEK with Abner Berry will be held Monday evening at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. Fee 20c, 8:30 p.m.

Tomorrow Manhattan

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11 "Historical Origins of the Novel" will be the first in a series of lectures on Literature and Reality by Howard Fast, 8:30 p.m. Fee \$2 for the series of 3 lectures or \$1 for each single lecture. 1/2 price for students. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. WA 9-1808.

WHAT IS AFRICA'S FUTURE? Will African Peoples make the headlines next? How are they struggling for Freedom Today? This Tuesday night hear Jerome Bush of the Council on African Affairs. He's got the facts. He will answer your questions. In another forum "On the World We Live In" at the 7th ALP Club, 2685 Broadway, at 39th St.

Coming

GET THE DECK—Lead a hand. "Scotch" the South Act Dance Orchestra, popular entertainment. Sat. Eve., Dec. 8, 51 Penthouse Ballroom, 11 Astor Pl., N.Y.C. Adm. \$1 (tax incl.) in advance. 11:35 at the door. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon.

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CRC RALLY TONIGHT WILL ASK ACTION ON FLA. KILLING

The Memorial and Protest meeting against the shooting of two Negro prisoners in Florida which is being held at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73rd St. tonight, will launch a nation-wide campaign to demand action by President Truman and the federal government to arrest and punish Sheriff Willis McCall and Deputy James Yates, the Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday.

Main speaker at the meeting will be William L. Patterson, national head of the Civil Rights Congress, under whose supervision the petition to the United Nations charging genocide was prepared. Tickets for the meeting at \$1 will be available all day at the offices of the Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-1657.

Other speakers at tonight's meeting will include Ewart Guinier, national secretary-treasurer, United Public Workers, Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist; Mrs. Amy Mallard, widow of Robert Mallard, lynched in Georgia in 1948 for

voting; Simon Federman, president of the American Federation of Polish Jews; and Mrs. Angie Dickerson, Bronx Negro civic leader.

CORRECTION

In the statement of the National Freedom of the Press Committee appearing in early editions of this past week-end's Worker, John Howard Lawson and Hugo Cellert were incorrectly listed as chairman and secretary of Publishers New Press. They have no connection with this publishing company, which puts out the Daily Worker and Worker. They are officers of the National Freedom of the Press Committee, an independent group which has as one of its aims support of the Daily Worker and Worker.

Shopper's Guide

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CHRISTOPHER FRY, A. E. COPPARD, O'CASEY HEAD 100 BRITISH WRITERS FOR PEACE

LONDON (ALN).—Over 100 British novelists, short storywriters, playwrights and poets met here at a weekend conference to discuss how they could spread a message of peace and international understanding. Chaired by playwright Roger MacDougall, the conference stemmed from the signing of over 400 British writers of the Authors World Peace Appeal, which declared:

"We writers believe that our civilization is unlikely to survive another world war. We believe that differing political and economic systems can exist side by side on the basis of peacefully negotiated settlements. As writers we want peace and through our work will try to get it; and pledge ourselves to encourage an international settlement through peaceful negotiation.

"We condemn writing liable to sharpen existing dangers and hatred. As signatories we are associated with no political movement, party or religious belief, but are solely concerned with trying to stop the drift to war. We invite all writers to support this declaration and tell us of their support."

Among the many famous writers who signed were Christopher Fry, Cecil Day Lewis, Marjorie Bowen, A. E. Coppard, Sean O'Casey, Compton Mackenzie, Siegfried Sassoon, Sheila Kaye-Smith, L. A. G. Strong, Frank Swinnerton, Naomi Mitchison and Walter Greenwood.

Delegates to the conference voted to circulate this appeal throughout the world and eventually submit it to the United Nations. It is already being circulated in France, Brazil, the U. S., India, China, New Zealand, Australia, Germany and Canada.

Conference panels discussed such questions as: the degree of objectivity in the press on international affairs; Britain's overseas broadcasts and the extent to which they foster international understanding; relationships with writers in other countries; the possibility of launching a Peace Book Club; war-conditioning themes in contemporary writing and what can be done to counteract them; and launching of a prize essay competition for children.

Coppard, one of Britain's best known short story writers, described how the current peace movement came into being. One night, he said, a dozen writers of all points of view were discussing the threat of war and what could be done to avert it. One of those present, a Roman Catholic, suggested that an appeal be sent to British writers.

"And there and then," he said, "we drafted the appeal which you have signed."

"Our committee is exactly what it says it is—a body of writers who came together to do what they could to resist the helpless drift to a war which everybody fears. We are openly and unashamedly for peace. Peace without any quotes. We see many threats to civilization, but none which equals the threat of war."

"We are asked by some of our colleagues to crusade against communism. We can speak for justice and freedom in other countries with a great deal more effect when we have publicly dissociated ourselves from those in our country, in our own camp, who believe in genocide, in lies and in the defense of freedom by napalm and area bombing. And if we are asked to consider the view that we cannot speak out against idiosyncrasy and injustice at home for fear of comforting our enemies abroad, we might as well shut up shop."

The conference sent a message to Winston Churchill, new British

prime minister, welcoming his pre-election pledges to work for world peace and urging him to use British authority to halt the deterioration in international relations.

"Negotiations should be opened immediately," the message said, "since further delay will, in our view, jeopardize the possibility of their success. No peaceful initia-

tive by any country should be dismissed."

Bringing the conference to an end, MacDougall reminded those present of C. D. Lewis' message of greetings in which he expressed the hope that the conference would lead to agreement about practical steps which writers can take to stop the drift to war.

'MEDAL FOR WILLIE' RATES A MEDAL, SAYS REVIEW

'Medal for Willie' deserves a medal, says Paul Robeson's paper 'Freedom' in its current issue. "It's an absolutely terrific new play by the young Negro playwright, William Branch."

"It is a fast-moving, believable story of a Southern Negro GI who is to be awarded posthumously a high military medal through his mother. The town's excitement builds and builds until the big day when the much talked about general from Washington, the superintendent of schools, the Mayor and the Uncle-Tomming principal of the colored high school are all at the ceremony."

"But Willie's mother just hasn't been able to believe all along that Willie really wanted things to 'stay just as they are,' like the speeches of the white men say. She finally upsets the whole thing, refusing to read the speech they had prepared for her and saying:

"They say Willie is a hero because of all the killing. . . I think maybe Willie should have had that machinegun right here at home, where it might have done some good."

"And the thin little Negro woman who has heard the same speeches all her life takes the medal and dashes it against the wall, just missing the general's head—and walks out of the ceremony."

"The words of a Mrs. Jackson strike home like a dynamite blast."

And Clarice Taylor, who plays the role, has a rich understanding of such a woman.

"The whole cast does splendid work. Nineteen-year-old Helen Owens, who plays the dead soldier's young sister, treats her audience to a delightful theater experience in her opening hair-fixing scene with Clarice Taylor. Stephan Geirash and Kenneth Manigault are especially entertaining in their roles as the Southern white superintendent of schools and the Negro principal of the colored high school. Julian Mayfield is warm and casual in the role of the young teacher in the prologue. . .

"There is nothing on Broadway more well done or having as much to say as this play by William Branch, who was himself inducted into the Army the morning after his opening night."

"Bill Robinson, a young Negro actor, does some wonderful acting in the second play, 'Swan Song,' by Anton Chekhov."

"The Committee for the Negro in the Arts is doing a terrific job. Buy up a section of tickets and take your friends, your family, your club, to see 'A Medal for Willie.'"

(Call UN 4-4002, Committee for the Negro in the Arts, 261 W. 125 St., for reservations. The plays are performed Mondays through Thursdays at 8:40 p.m. at Club Baron, 132 St. and Lenox Ave.)

JACK BENNY DECIDES TO HONOR PICKET LINES

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—It took just one picket line outside a radio broadcast for comedian Jack Benny and other radio and movie stars to learn a lesson in union solidarity.

Benny and the others are members of the AFL Screen Actors Guild. But they persisted in

advance copies of "We Charge Genocide" have been impressed by the weight of evidence.

Tonight's reception is under the auspices of the CRC.

crossing picket lines of striking AFL Culinary Workers at the Hillcrest Country Club.

After some of the pickets moved their picket line down to the CBS studio, where Benny's show was

Rally Tonight To Dramatize 'Genocide' Book

A reception in honor of the sensational new book "We Charge Genocide," documenting the deliberate policy of the U.S. Government to exterminate Negroes in the United States, will take place tonight (Monday) at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St.

"We Charge Genocide," which is to be presented as a petition for relief to the UN General Assembly, was close to a year in the making by a staff of volunteer writers, research workers, sociologists and attorneys, under the direction of William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Focusing on the fight to end Smith-Act inspired jimerow terror, the Monday night rally will launch the book's sale with a dramatization written for the occasion by Miss Beulah Richardson, Negro woman poet who won a special award at the Chicago Peace Congress for her poem "A Black Woman Speaks of White Supremacy."

Many notables who have seen

going on the airwaves, Walter Cowan, secretary of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, announced word was received that Benny and other stars would no longer cross the picket lines at Hillcrest.

The word, said Cowan, came from Pat Somerset, assistant secretary of the Actors Guild.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

CCNY Athletic Heads 'Co-operate'

THREE MEMBERS OF the CCNY basketball team, Larry Meyers, Sheldon Thomas and Howard Levinson, have been ruled ineligible to play by the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association because they worked as waiters and played some basketball in the Catskills this summer.

This is the first ban handed down by the hypocritical, blue-blood Bushnell outfit. The fact that CCNY players are the first, and still the only, victims, speaks for itself in the face of the common knowledge that the mountain resorts teemed with students who continued to take needed summer jobs and played ball at nights. But the fact that CCNY's athletic department eagerly co-operated with what is essentially an anti-Semitic ruling reflects the utmost discredit upon athletic director Winograd and anyone else up 139th St. way who was involved. And I do mean anyone.

The ruling against summer ball in the hotel circuit was a result of last year's fix scandals. It was the ECAC's way of seeking a scapegoat rather than REALLY investigating the rotten, greedy commercialism which bred the point shaving, an investigation which might have led into some college prexy's fancy offices.

So down came the class ruling hitting at those students who find it necessary to take summer jobs in order to stay in college. Not only did this bypass the veal villains of the fix scandals, but in its cleverly sinister way it fed material to the anti-Semites by implying that the Catskill resorts, Jewish owned and largely Jewish frequented, were the root source of big time sports gambling and dishonesty.

The ECAC asked member schools to supply them with a list of all student athletes who took jobs in the Catskills this summer. Here is what George Sheibler of the ECAC says about that:

"Many of the schools never answered. Most said none of its players was involved. CCNY gave us the information on its players. . .

A sorry day, indeed, for CCNY when it is the first and only school to turn in its students who offended Asa Bushnell by taking summer jobs in the Catskill Mountains!

Journalism Dep't Again

JOURNALISM CLASS will come to attention again. Turn to your New York Times of Friday, Nov. 9. On page one, in Thomas J. Hamilton's lead story from Paris we read the following:

"Mr. Vishinsky . . . revived earlier proposals for a Big Five Peace Pact and for withdrawal of 'foreign troops' (meaning United Nations forces) from Korea within three months."

Alright, now turn to the same paper, same day, page 8, deep down in the partial text of Vishinsky's speech near the bottom of the last column where the Times figures most people won't get to. Here it is:

"b. All foreign troops, as well as foreign volunteer detachments should within a three-month period be withdrawn from Korea."

So we see that in order to give the impression that Vishinsky was calling only for the withdrawal of the Ridgway forces, while the Chinese stayed, the august Times will just go ahead and baldly insert the lie into its "news" story. It does it all the time. Do you have friends who think you're just a radical when you say the Times deliberately lies? Show them a couple of these items.

Let me tell you what would happen if you sent these facts to the Editor of the Times to be published and explained. You would get back a form letter expressing regret at the inability to use your contribution. I know. I've sent them.

Just for fun, suppose I clip the evidence of journalistic dishonesty proved above, and send it with a polite note to our two renowned local schools of journalism, at Columbia and NYU, asking for comment. Will report what they say, if anything. But don't hold your breath waiting. The only school where you will find the great principles of education still being upheld in our town in 1951 is one where the instructors do not get their orders from big business . . . the Jefferson School.

Question for Gideonse

A FORMER LOCAL football star has an interesting question to put to Brooklyn College prexy Gideonse (the phony "liberal" who bars progressive student organizations from the campus). Here it is in essence:

Gideonse fired the popular football coach Lou Oshins and brought in a new coach, Ted Rosequist, the idea being to whip more of the old school spirit, get behind the team, blah, blah. So what do we find this season? EVERYONE OF BROOKLYN'S GAMES WAS SCHEDULED FOR OUT OF TOWN! Not a single home game on the card. But football is supposed to be played for the enjoyment of the school-friends, relatives of the players, students, are supposed to see their team play once in a while. Isn't that the big idea? Isn't that why Gideonse brought in a new coach, to make football a bigger and better thing for the students?

A very good question. What's the answer from Brooklyn College? How come all the games on the road, where none of the students can ever see the games? Any angles from the players, coaching staff, school paper or just students will be aired here. We'll even print a letter by Gideonse!

More \$\$\$

MORE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS of money sent this way for the Daily Worker's \$25,000 fund appeal. Since Monday's column is written on Friday to save some of that money, this does not include anything that may have arrived in the Saturday mail.

Thanks to: "A New England Student" for \$5 and the note, "Here's five for the fund drive and to help carry on the great work begun by Nat Low. Your column on Nat was great. Keep up the good work."

Joseph Dermer, president of the paper's new ownership, The Publishers New Press Association, and a keen sports fan, \$5 in the memory of Nat Low.

MS of Brooklyn, \$3 and a note, "Hope to send more soon for a paper we cannot do without."

Dave Clancy of Brooklyn, \$1 and a letter on Nat Low which we will publish along with some other letters accompanying money.



JACK BENNY

CIO Hears Attack on Truman, Eisenhower

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

An attack upon both President Truman and Gen. Eisenhower was voiced before the CIO Convention here Friday shortly before the five-day parley adjourned.

The speech, during discussion on political action, was delivered by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, and its representatives on the CIO's executive board. (See earlier story on Page 4.)

Philip Murray, on the other hand, in his acceptance speech later in the session for another term of the presidency, virtually embraced Truman as the CIO's candidate.

The convention ended with the reelection of the CIO's officers and executive board without any important changes.

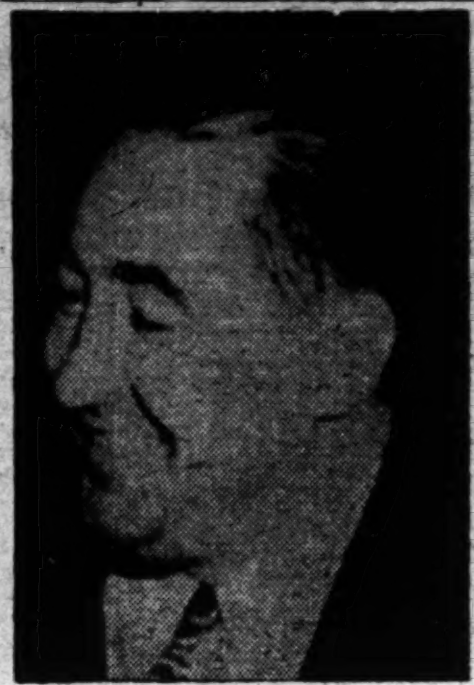
Mazey was joined in his criticism of Eisenhower by two CIO vice-presidents, Emil Rieve, head of the textile workers and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. But Mazey was the only open critic of Truman.

Recalling how labor unions cheered the Truman victory in 1948 and the liberal-sounding program that attracted labor votes, Mazey said:

"I say President Truman and his administration have made very feeble efforts to put this program into effect, have been very inept in enacting their fine promises of 1948, and that part of the reason for the failure to adopt the legislative program of our organization has been the failure of the administration to organize its forces properly and to carry on a real fight to put these things into effect.

"I submit that the convention of the Democratic Party should not last too long. All that they have to do is to readopt the fine program they enacted in 1948, because it has been only slightly used."

Mazey said the President has a his fitness for the top position of



MAZEY

right to be critical of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, but he cannot escape his own responsibility for many of the failures. He described how Truman placed the "defense" program in the hands of the very big business executives who opposed the President on price control and other stabilization measures.

Declaring that the CIO mustn't be "a tail to the kite of either the Republican or Democratic party" he said that, unless labor has candidates worthy of endorsement, "our rank and file will not follow our lead."

Shifting to Eisenhower, Mazey expressed concern for some of the support for the general in labor ranks and warned, "let's be certain we don't buy a pig in a poke." The general, he said, "has not demonstrated in a singular manner his fitness for the top position of

this country of ours."

Recalling that on the one social question upon which the general expressed himself, he opposed social security, Mazey added "that no man who reaches the position of a general, who has spent his entire life the environment of the caste system and dictatorship of the Army, has the proper basic training to be President."

In his acceptance speech, Murray said he would not "indulge in the luxury of politics" but would be "remiss in his duty" not to say something of the President.

Murray then made the claim that "in the course of the last few months" the President has accorded labor "a full opportunity to voice its views in the defense agencies." Murray felt very satisfied with 16-man "advisory" body to the President which includes four labor representatives and meets on occasion. He said the President has always asked the committee for suggestions.

When Murray was through on the political point of his speech, he did everything but actually endorse Truman. Just before elections, the convention passed a resolution denouncing the AFL for breaking up the United Labor Policy Committee.

Murray concluded the convention on a note of red baiting as he did when he opened it. Scarcely a speech during the entire convention that didn't have anti-Communism for its main subject. Murray also noted the new price increases headlined in the newspapers and said labor has no choice but to fight "its place in the sun" for higher wages.

The nomination of Murray was followed by prepared "spontaneous" ovation in which the delegates, the bulk of them paid officials, took part dutifully. Murray made no reference to his attempt to resign from the post earlier this year.

Wilson Opposes Productivity Wage Increases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—War mobilizer C. E. Wilson came out Friday against productivity wage increases which the CIO and AFL have announced as an integral part of their basic wage policy.

In a speech in Chicago before the Executives Club, Wilson assailed "extortionate wage demands."

In Washington the Agriculture Department indicated harvests somewhat smaller than the bumper crops previously predicted. It was believed prices will respond to this news with new advances.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed Friday that for the week ended Nov. 6, average primary market prices rose for the first time in a number of weeks.

Garment Rally Wednesday to Hit Smith Act

The Garment Workers Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act will sponsor a rally Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., at the Hotel Capitol, Eighth Ave. and 51 St.

Speakers will be Howard Fast and William L. Patterson. Les Pine will entertain. Admission is 50 cents.

The committee is located at 359 W. 38 St.

YOUTH FRIENDSHIP BOOK GETS FINE RESPONSE HERE

Young people of the New York Youth Peace Crusade successfully launched local activities around the national Friendship Book Crusade over the weekend with parades in the Bronx, Brooklyn and the East Side. In the Bronx, more than 50 youth paraded Saturday through the Southern Boulevard section and then laid a memorial wreath for Armistice Day at a monument in Crane Square.

In Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, on Saturday and on the East Side yesterday, other groups also paraded carrying peace placards, distributing leaflets and collecting signatures for the Friendship Book. More than 3,000 watched the Bronx demonstration and many signed the book, which is an appeal for a five-power treaty of peace and an end to the Korean conflict.

The peace crusaders demonstrated before the Colliers Building, 640 5th Avenue, at 51st Street, on Friday from 4:30 to 6 p.m. Over 160 were in line to denounce the Colliers pro-war issue, despite police efforts to restrict pickets to four in number. The demonstrators carried such signs as: Old Editors Never Die—Young Soldiers Do and "Sound off—Fight for Peace—Do It Today." They distributed 2,500 leaflets to passersby. Occupants of the building dumped water bags and coffee-containers on the marchers but the picket line kept going.

On the East Side yesterday afternoon, the youth reported that most people who were approached signed the Friendship Book enthusiastically. Especially interested were young people of military age or close to it, and parents of such youth. Many sentiments for peace were inscribed in the place left for statements on the form.

The Friendship Books, when completed, will be a series of volumes including not only the names of signers, but expressions of young people as to why they sup-

port the peace appeal as well as poems, drawings and other material expressing the feelings of Americans on this issue. The National Youth Peace Crusade is seeking a quarter of a million signatures while 100,000 is the local goal. Volumes of the Friendship Book are intended to be submitted to the UN in Paris and to each of the five great powers, U.S., China, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Max Gordon at Forum on UN Peace Debate

The contracting peace proposals presented by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky and Secretary of State Dean Acheson at the UN General Assembly meeting in Paris will be interpreted tonight (Monday) by Max Gordon at a public forum at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16th Street and Avenue of the Americas at 8:30 p.m.

Gordon is a member of the editorial board of the Daily Worker. His lecture is a part of the regular "Review of the Week" series held at the Jefferson School on Monday nights. Admission is 50 cents.

Social Democrats Meet with Nazis in W. Germany

PRAGUE, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—The talks held between the right-wing Social Democrat leader, Kurt Schumacher and the former commander of Hitler's bodyguard, SS Gen. Otto Kumm, are, according to the West German Social Democrat Party Information Service, part of the Social Democrat campaign to liberate former SS men.

Schumacher expressed himself in favor of restoring the "honor" of former members of the SS and condemned the verdicts of the International War Crimes Tribunal in Nuernberg which declared the SS to be a criminal organization. Schumacher confirmed all these statements at a press conference in Hamburg during which he expressed the opinion that the SS veterans should organize themselves.

Truman, Churchill To Meet in Wash.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 11.—President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill will meet in Washington in January, White House press secretary Joseph Short told reporters today.

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Arrest Sheriff McCall!

— See Page 5 —

Unions Demand Gov't Prosecute Florida Sheriff in Slaying of Negro

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 226
Price 10 Cents (8 Pages)

New York, Monday, November 12, 1951

Illinois Breakthrough Sparks Record \$\$ Day

Let's take our hats off to Worker supporters in Illinois! Working up steam after several weeks in our \$25,000 Fund Appeal, a group of them came through with a thousand dollars Friday, giving all of us a record day of \$1,721.18. This brings the total, as of

Friday evening, to \$8,604.94, or 34.5 percent of the goal. It took you, the readers, something less than four weeks to hit a third of the amount we need. But we've gotten to the point, we think, where it should take you less than that time to get the other two-thirds.

We need the money now, and we urge you hurry it up. Let's see every state follow the Illinois example, and make it dangerous for readers of that state to take a breather if they want to stay in front.

That's where they are now, with 65 percent of the \$2,000 we expect them already turned in. The thousand, we're told, was collected from a lot of people, and is being followed up by a Chicago conference of readers and supporters of the free press Friday to develop city-wide organization to promote, circulate and defend the Worker.

Jerseyites did well on Friday, too. A group of farmers from the east central part of the state sent \$20, and said this was the first instalment on \$250 they are planning to raise in the appeal. And a group in Atlantic City came through with \$25.

Sullivan County, N.Y., farmers came along with \$55, the first in-

stalment from that area.

From Manhattan's Washington Heights area came \$60 contributed by readers and friends, some of whom have just become acquainted with the paper. The Inwood area directly to the North, came through with \$46. And a group of tenants living in the Manhattan town section, who face eviction as a result of plans to build a swank housing development, sent \$45.

Smaller sums came from groups in various parts of Brooklyn and other sections of Manhattan.

From Detroit comes a ten dollar bill from someone who had previously sent fifteen dollars in memory of Nat Low.

"This has been easy," said the accompanying note. "Just a matter of looking up a few people and asking them. I see that Michigan is lagging. I challenge Michigan friends of the Worker to match me. Certainly, none of us fighting for peace and civil rights can afford to let the paper down."

From Baltimore, Md., came a five spot with a simple message. All it had was three words: "We Love You."

A group of Central Massachusetts believers in peace sent in \$17, with the statement it is only a beginning from their area. They

declared:

"Looking over the letters sent to your funds campaign we did not notice those from New England to be at all conspicuous. Let us hope that in some small way we can revitalize New England progressives to do their share..."

A group of downtown distributive workers in New York's Manhattan sent \$10, and promised that "more, lots more, will follow."

An Italian worker from New York came along with ten and told us he has been reading the paper for 28 years; wants to be sure he will continue to read it always.

Another New Yorker encloses \$3 as his contribution for November. It's coming regularly every month.

"I know its a little late," writes a Brooklynite with his \$5 bill. "I'll try to double this soon." There are several thousand readers who intend to contribute their fives, and who are a little late. Would advise they do not make it later.

A Labor Youth League member sends in five dollars for the paper, he says, which is "invaluable in our work."

And so it goes. There are more letters, many more, than we have the space to acknowledge. ...

Protests and demands for federal prosecution of the Florida sheriff who killed one Negro prisoner and seriously wounded another are sweeping the country. The sheriff, Willis B. McCall, was absolved by a Eustis, Fla. coroner's jury Saturday night in the roadside slaying of Samuel Shepard and the shooting of Walter Lee Irvin, each 23. Irvin was seriously injured but is now reported to have a fair chance to recover.

The demands for action came from the Furriers Joint Council, the San Francisco branch of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, Union of American Hebrew Congregations and 20 members of the Psychology Departments at the City College of New York.

Earlier protests came from the Civil Rights, Communist Party national committee and Philip Murray, president of the CIO and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vichinsky. The Harlem Region of the Communist Party distributed thousands of leaflets on the slaying over the weekend.

The six Jewish organizations, in a joint wire to Attorney General McGrath urged that the shooting be prosecuted "as vigorously and speedily as possible and that every action warranted by the facts be undertaken with firmness."

The CCNY educators pointed to what they termed a shift from mob violence to "the more subtle forms of quasi-legal executions or violence at the hands of 'law enforcement' officers." In a letter to President Truman denouncing the Florida killing, they declared that strongest action of the Federal government can prevent the legal murder of a great many more Negroes in the future.

In Paris, Dr. Channing Tobias, a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly, explained that, even though two Negroes were shot by a Florida sheriff

CP Demands Truman Act

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at least the 'free' press reported it. If Negroes were lynched in Soviet Russia, Dr. Tobias insisted, the papers wouldn't report it.

Five hundred participants in the Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences and Professions over the weekend demanded that President Truman "institute an immediate federal investigation" into the shootings.

The San Francisco, voted to demand that Attorney General McGrath "order the Justice Department to not only investigate but to prosecute the sheriff and every one else involved in this defiance of the Supreme Court and outright murderous attack upon two men persecuted since 1949 for only one reason—because they are Negro."

Shepherd and Irvin were being taken from the state prison at Raiford, Fla. to a county jail for a hearing preceding a second frame-up trial. The U.S. Supreme Court had ordered a retrial, ruling that their first trial for alleged 'rape' had been conducted in an atmosphere of prejudice.

Speaking for 15,000 fur manufacturing workers in seven locals, the Board of Directors of the Furriers Joint Council expressed "profound shock and indignation" at the shooting. The Council called on President Truman to "use all the forces at the command of the federal government to guarantee that Sheriff McCall be tried for murder" and demanded steps to "insure the safety" of other Negroes who were to have been tried with Shepherd and Irvin.

The MCS also called on Truman to "order the FBI to use its secret police, not to snoop after Negro seamen to get them screened and deprived of their livelihood because they attend a union convention or voted for a resolution such as this, but there be federal investigations, instead, of the Ku

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CRC Rally Tonite To Hit Fla. Slaying

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Not An 'Impasse'—Let's Negotiate

An Editorial

A BATTLEFIELD is not a card game.

The press here gloats that President Truman has "trumped Vishinsky's ace" in the battle of peace plans.

But "trumping Vishinsky's ace" won't stop the dying in Korea. Neither will it lift from the hearts of the American people the shadow of dread of atomic slaughter in our cities and the cities of Europe.

We deny with all our might the propaganda now flooding our nation that the Washington and Moscow positions are "irreconcilable."

We deny the Hearst press propaganda that the effort to start American-Soviet peace negotiations is like "blowing bubbles."

We call upon all our fellow-Americans of all political creeds to take their stand against this propaganda which wants us to resign ourselves to war, to sur-

render our fight for Moscow-Washington talks.

AS AMERICANS LOOKING FOR a way out of the artificial "impasse" which is so pleasing to the men who get the war contracts, let us briefly contrast the opposing disarmament formulas now before the UN:

CENSUS: Both the Truman-Acheson and Vishinsky plans call for a census of arms. But the Soviet Union wants the census to have some purpose beside a mere counting; it wants a census with the idea of making sure that all A-bombs are destroyed, and conventional arm reduced in the immediate future.

The Truman-Acheson plan doesn't provide for any outlawing of the A-bomb either today or at any other time in the foreseeable future. It does not even call for a census of A-bombs in any foreseeable future. It calls for a census of conventional weapons in "stages"; this first stage census will be "continuous"—that is, the "first stage"

will never end, for while the old guns are being counted new ones will be made requiring a new census. No one knows when the census will result in any practical disarmament since no one knows when the census will be concluded by any meeting for disarmament. When, as, and if

such a distant disarmament conference ever takes place in the Truman-Acheson plan, Washington warns in advance that it will not withdraw from the Baruch Plan.

That is, even when we discuss disarmament in the distant future, we will never submit to

3 Bishops Hit Truman Threat To USSR as Bar to Peace Talks

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 11.—Three bishops of the Methodist Church criticized President Truman here yesterday for making "veiled threats" to the Soviet Union instead of the kind of peace offer intended to be acceptable.

The Rev. John W. E. Bowen of Atlanta told the biennial Conference on Christian Education that "veiled threats and impli-

cations are not the language of diplomacy and peace."

"We deplore the tone and spirit the President used," the Rev. W. Earl Ledder of Syracuse, N. Y., said. "It was no way to make a proposal and still expect it to be accepted."

The Rev. Ralph Magee of Chicago said that "such attitudes cause people to lose confidence in the man who makes such statements."

the outlawing of the A-bomb.

As for conventional arms, we insist in advance on a ratio proportionate to our national production—which gives us an automatic dominance over every other country in the world.

OBVIOUSLY, THIS IS NOT a negotiable formula and is not intended to be negotiable.

It is no secret either in Washington or in the UN that this plan is carefully worked out to create an "impasse." There would be consternation in Washington if even its own plans were accepted.

TO CLINCH THIS POINT, Washington's negotiators in Korea have abruptly switched their position. They announced yesterday that we will oppose any "stop-shooting" formula whatsoever until there is final agreement on the full terms of a political settlement.

First, we said we didn't want to talk political affairs at the

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Heads of AFL Meat Union Urge People To Speak Out Boldly for Ending War

People should speak up "boldly" for peace, the Butcher Workman, official organ of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL, urges in its November issue. In an editorial signed by international president Earl W. Jimerson and secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman, the AFL paper said:

"The word 'peace' in recent months seems to be entangled in mystery; it has become a hush-hush word. Those who strongly advocate peace, in crowds, will find someone whispering, 'You had better not talk about it here because you will be greatly misunderstood!'"

The editorial went on: "In a world torn with war, people should think and talk boldly for a cessation of conflict and the stoppage of human carnage. We

cannot feel that all those who believe that peace meetings should be held from coast to coast are Communists, and yet few, if any, meetings of this character have been held without the newspapers or someone high in industry branding the leaders of such meetings as fellow travelers. Even our churches at present are not offering prayers for peace. . . .

"A short time ago we were invited to deliver an address to several thousand who would attend a peace meeting sponsored by a group of Jewish Rabbis and Christian Ministers. Upon acceptance of the invitation, we received several wires to the effect that the meeting was Communist inspired. As a result of these wires, we canceled the invitation, not wanting knowingly to address a Communist group. . . .

"If it is becoming almost unforgivable for one to attend a peace meeting, can it be that the stage is all set for a gala spectacle of war hysteria, and that even one small voice that would advocate peace instead of war would make the entire spectacle unpatriotic? If the word 'peace' used singularly seems to be taboo, it is significant that few if any associations are advocating meetings for the purpose of discussing honorable peace. If we continually talk war, the chances are we will have war. If we continually talk peace, we create within ourselves opposition to war. . . .

"Perhaps we are not well enough acquainted with world politics to follow blindly the path to war. We still feel, however, that the millions of men and women engaged in the horrors of

war and those they leave behind secretly offer prayers to their God that peace again will be restored to the earth."

The editorial was coupled with another sharp criticism of current Washington war policy in this issue of the Butcher Workman. Hilton E. Hanna, in an Armistice Day article entitled: "Talking Cold Armistice Turkey—We Are Masters of Production, But Sorry Diplomats," declares:

"We have consistently told the world that we are a peaceful people with no designs on anybody else or on any other nation. That is all to the good—but, as we well know, actions speak far louder than words."

"The tremendous cost of the Korean campaign in men and materials, plus the rattling of atomic weapons and agitation for their

use in that conflict, the ever increasing demands for mounting military appropriations, and the verification by Stalin of the fact that Russia has recently exploded another A-bomb brings us right down to the zero hour—the hour of decision and action. Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country—to save it from us and ourselves from our follies."

Though the article then praises the war-inspired Marshall Plan and Point Four programs as a solution, it concludes with this warning against the heart of the Truman-Wall Street policy:

"He who lives by the sword will perish by the sword. . . . The same goes for the atom-bomb."

"Armistice Day 1951 might well serve as a day of prayer and soul-searching to return us to our senses as an intelligent people."

COLLIER'S GAVE GOV'T PLAN FOR WAR III, VANDERBILT U. PROFESSOR CHARGES

• The Collier's magazine of Oct. 27, which blueprinted a 60,000 word picture in horrible detail of the Pentagon's atomic destruction of the USSR, is "a quasi-official American plan for World War III," an article by Prof. D. F. Fleming, of Vanderbilt University, charges in this week's Nation.

Prof. Fleming asks: "What would we think if a Soviet magazine devoted an entire number to picturing in detail a Russian conquest of the United States and the destruction of the American way of life? Would we conclude that the Soviet Union was bent on avoiding a fight with us?"

The article in the Nation rips to shreds the phony peace pretensions of the 34 "celebrated authors" who spent 10 months writing and preparing the articles by which "Collier's magazine won World War III."

Prof. Fleming rips the mask of Collier's editorial entitled, "The Unwanted War," and the magazine's "emphatic" rejection of the inevitable war concept. "Each of these ultimatums," Prof. Fleming says, "contains the saving phrase 'if they start a war,' but each unmistakably threatens doom for the Soviet government unless it changes its ways."

Prof. Fleming warns that "the advancing tide of witch-hunting, character assassination, purges, and thought control in the U. S. would rapidly submerge all our freedom if we went to war with Russia."

FASCIST THREAT

"A war which became, however, it was begun, an effort to exterminate world communism, would bring a fascist dictatorship in the United States strong enough to suppress every vestige of dissent in the Western nations and to obtain the endless levies of men and resources we should require to control a ruined and barbarized world."

He said readers of the Collier articles will wonder "how each author came to take art in the enterprise, and whether any of them really understood what the impact of the whole would be."

"If many of them did, then it is much later than we thought," he concludes.

"Out of World War I," says Prof. Fleming, "we got communism in the nation covering the greatest single land area on the globe, out of World War II we got communism in the most numerous nation on earth, which is also the oldest, toughest and most indestructible."

"In both cases the West did its level best to stem the revolutionary uprising of the people and failed. In 1945, as on a smaller scale in 1918, the engines of war had

blasted the old order to bits and it could not be put back together again. . . . we cannot annihilate homes, livelihoods, and capital goods—the very lifeblood of capitalism—without smashing the old way of life. . . . Would not the forces loosed in the other two wars grind through to their final conclusion?"

The Collier's articles, in which "total evil on the Russian side and total purity on ours are taken for granted," shows the West "means to force its superior way of life

on the Soviet peoples," Fleming writes.

The Collier's thesis that the Pentagon will surely win the war ("The War We Do Not Want"—as the editors put it), does not satisfy Prof. Fleming. Despite all its "abundantly supported" material, the "disturbing thought remains that wars do not always go according to Collier's."

"By failing to include atomic bombing of Russia from European or African bases," Prof. Fleming points out, "the Collier's plan be-

50 Australia Coal Mines Shut By Strikes Over Arms Budget

PRAGUE, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—Fifty coal mines in the New South Wales coal field were shut down when the miners staged protest strikes against the new Australian budget, reports Radio Australia. The budget places the full burden of Australia's heavy rearmament program, which it has undertaken on Wall Street's orders, on the shoulders of the Australian working class.

Among the mines which were shut down were the four big pits of the Newcastle field, which supply the Newcastle steel works and a number of gas-coal producers on the South Maitland field.

President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, A. E. Monk, has pointed out that the budget treasurer Sir Arthur Fadden, "true to form, has protected the wealthy primary producers and companies but no wage earner can escape the net," reports a Telepress correspondent from Melbourne.

The Sydney Tribune reports that the New South Wales Labor Council has called on the Australian Council of Trade Unions to conduct a nationwide campaign to force the resignation of the government of Premier R. G. Menzies. In the same resolution it characterized the Fadden budget as a "depression budget."

The Queensland Trades and Labor Council Executive has also

Revive Nazi Spirit In W. Germany

BERLIN Nov. 11 (Telepress).—The Nazi and military spirit is being revived in the schools of West Berlin, the paper Taegliche Rundschau reports. School children in the districts of Charlottenburg and Reinickendorf have been ordered to write compositions on themes such as: "The fight against Bolshevism" and "Germany—unbeaten on the battlefield."

unanimously condemned the budget "with its cold-hearted robbery of workers, farmers. . . ." the Tribune states. It urged that the ACTU organize mass meetings throughout Australia to demand that the government's policy of war be changed to a policy of peace.

trays grave doubt that our European allies would permit such use of their bases, but it does not otherwise even suggest the natural reluctance of the British and West European peoples to be destroyed in a struggle between two giant antagonists. Yet the passion to survive in Western Europe may be the factor which will dislocate all our calculations."

Quoting William R. Matthews, Arizona Daily Star publisher, who said in the N. Y. Times on Oct. 31 that "we are being shouted into a catastrophic war by the opinion makers of this country," Fleming concludes:

"The bell does not toll alone for the men in the Kremlin. It tolls for all of us."

Tito Gives Palaces To Rich Profiteers

SOFIA, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—While the Yugoslav workers pay high rents for dilapidated, unhealthy and overcrowded living quarters, the Tito authorities are handing over large numbers of houses and villas to the rich profiteers of their fascist regime. The Tito newspaper Politika announced that this month some 500 houses hitherto "state property" will be sold privately.

Tito Gives Coal Mines To Ex-Bosses

PRAGUE, Nov. 11 (Telepress).—Tito's so-called nationalized mines are being returned to their old capitalist bosses. At the same time the price of coal is soaring and the conditions of the miners is becoming worse than ever.

The Albanian newspaper Vari i Popullit reports that the board of directors of the mining industry includes Radomir Zlatitsanin, former owner of the "Vrška Chuka" mines, and Gorko Nesich, former owner of the "Reserve Bare" mines.

By handing back the mines to the old owners, Tito has brought about a rise in the price of coal. For example, the price of coal production in Koneshina has gone up 13 percent, in Rasha six percent. These production price rises are of course reflected in the retail price of coal.

In another issue, Zari i Popullit reports that in the Arash mines output is far below the scheduled production plans.

Communists Analyze New York Elections

An analysis of the New York City elections was made public yesterday by the New York State Communist Party. The analysis, released by George Blake Charney and Simon W. Cerson, party labor secretary and legislative chairman, respectively, follows:

"The recent New York City elections reflect the growing mass disgust with the two major parties already noted in the fall-off of registration as well as the disregard of existing party labels. It is in a deep sense an expression of national restiveness, reflected in many localities by a revulsion to graft-ridden administrations. The national 'turn-the-rascals-out' mood undoubtedly also contains strong elements of protest against the war, high tax and repressive policies of the Truman Administration."

"While the New York election was an immediate smashing blow to Tammany and its allies, its deeper significance lies in the fact that nearly half the voters (about 48 percent) voted outside the two major party lines."

"If the drop in registration is computed and the shrinkage between registration and election day is reckoned, it becomes clear that the majority of New York voters expressed their deep dissatisfaction with the two party system in one way or another—either 'by their feet' or by their ballots. This is the second consecutive year that New York voters have dramatically asserted their independence of the existing old party machines."

"THE FIRST OBJECT of the mass feeling was, of course, the ruling Democratic machine, which dropped to a new low as a result of mass contempt for the O'Dwyer and Impellitteri regimes and their train of scandals. Liberal-minded voters left to vote against it; conservatives left to vote for the Republicans."

"The Republican Party, which registered certain gains, reflected a certain polarization, with the most reactionary Democrats being attracted to the McCarthy-like program of its standard-bearer, Rep. Henry Latham. It also undoubtedly kept some conservative 'good government'

elements who traditionally oppose Tammany through the GOP."

"The Liberal Party, which jumped to first place within the framework of the low vote, enjoys a wholly temporary dominance due to the way it leaped on the crime-and-corruption issue. It got votes from thousands who saw no other vehicle against Tammany corruption and felt that the issue of peace could best be fought out in a national rather than a municipal election."

"The Halley campaign showed its greatest strength in middle class, white collar and skilled workers districts, particularly among Jewish voters. It was weakest among Negro, Irish-American and Italian-American voters."

"The issues of crime and corruption had deep political attraction for all sections of the voters and all national groups but were less potent in areas where various anti-crime drives are used as a cover for attacks on the community as a whole. In many workingclass districts, Halley lost to Sharkey precisely because his crime-and-

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CHRISTOPHER FRY, A. E. COPPARD, O'CASEY HEAD 100 BRITISH WRITERS FOR PEACE

LONDON (ALN).—Over 100 British novelists, short storywriters, playwrights and poets met here at a weekend conference to discuss how they could spread a message of peace and international understanding. Chaired by playwright Roger MacDougall, the conference stemmed from the signing of over 400 British writers of the Authors World Peace Appeal, which declared:

"We writers believe that our civilization is unlikely to survive another world war. We believe that differing political and economic systems can exist side by side on the basis of peacefully negotiated settlements. As writers we want peace and through our work will try to get it; and pledge ourselves to encourage an international settlement through peaceful negotiation."

"We condemn writing liable to sharpen existing dangers and hatred. As signatories we are associated with no political movement, party or religious belief, but are solely concerned with trying to stop the drift to war. We invite all writers to support this declaration and tell us of their support."

Among the many famous writers who signed were Christopher Fry, Cecil Day Lewis, Marjorie Bowen, A. E. Coppard, Sean O'Casey, Compton Mackenzie, Siegfried Sassoon, Sheila Kaye-Smith, L. A. G. Strong, Frank Swinnerton, Naomi Mitchison and Walter Greenwood.

Delegates to the conference voted to circulate this appeal throughout the world and eventually submit it to the United Nations. It is already being circulated in France, Brazil, the U. S., India, China, New Zealand, Australia, Germany and Canada.

Conference panels discussed such questions as: the degree of objectivity in the press on international affairs; Britain's overseas broadcasts and the extent to which they foster international understanding; relationships with writers in other countries; the possibility of launching a Peace Book Club; war-conditioning themes in contemporary writing and what can be done to counteract them; and launching of a prize essay competition for children.

Coppard, one of Britain's best known short story writers, described how the current peace movement came into being. One night, he said, a dozen writers of all points of view were discussing the threat of war and what could be done to avert it. One of those present, a Roman Catholic, suggested that an appeal be sent to British writers.

"And there and then," he said, "we drafted the appeal which you have signed."

"Our committee is exactly what it says it is—a body of writers who came together to do what they could to resist the helpless drift to a war which everybody fears. We are openly and unashamedly for peace. Peace without any quotes. We see many threats to civilization, but none which equals the threat of war."

"We are asked by some of our colleagues to crusade against communism. We can speak for justice and freedom in other countries with a great deal more effect when we have publicly dissociated ourselves from those in our country, in our own camp, who believe in genocide, in lies and in the defense of freedom by napalm and area bombing. And if we are asked to consider the view that we cannot speak out against idiosyncrasy and injustice at home for fear of comforting our enemies abroad, we might as well shut up shop."

The conference sent a message to Winston Churchill, new British

prime minister, welcoming his pre-election pledges to work for world peace and urging him to use British authority to halt the deterioration in international relations.

"Negotiations should be opened immediately," the message said, "since further delay will, in our view, jeopardize the possibility of their success. No peaceful initia-

tive by any country should be dismissed."

Bringing the conference to an end, MacDougall reminded those present of C. D. Lewis' message of greetings in which he expressed the hope that the conference would "lead to agreement about practical steps which writers can take to stop the drift to war."

'MEDAL FOR WILLIE' RATES A MEDAL, SAYS REVIEW

'Medal for Willie' deserves a medal, says Paul Robeson's paper 'Freedom' in its current issue. "It's an absolutely terrific new play by the young Negro playwright, William Branch."

"It is a fast-moving, believable story of a Southern Negro GI who is to be awarded posthumously a high military medal through his mother. The town's excitement builds and builds until the big day when the much talked about general from Washington, the superintendent of schools, the Mayor and the Uncle-Tomming principal of the colored high school are all at the ceremony."

"But Willie's mother just hasn't been able to believe all along that Willie really wanted things to 'stay just as they are,' like the speeches of the white men say. She finally upsets the whole thing, refusing to read the speech they had prepared for her and saying:

"They say Willie is a hero because of all the killing. . . I think maybe Willie should have had that machinegun right here at home, where it might have done some good."

"And the thin little Negro woman who has heard the same speeches all her life takes the medal and dashes it against the wall, just missing the general's head—and walks out of the ceremony."

"The words of a Mrs. Jackson strike home like a dynamite blast."

And Clarice Taylor, who plays the role, has a rich understanding of such a woman.

"The whole cast does splendid work. Nineteen-year-old Helen Owens, who plays the dead soldier's young sister, treats her audience to a delightful theater experience in her opening hair-fixing scene with Clarice Taylor. Stephan Geirash and Kenneth Manigault are especially entertaining in their roles as the Southern white superintendent of schools and the Negro principal of the colored high school. Julian Mayfield is warm and casual in the role of the young teacher in the prologue. . .

"There is nothing on Broadway more well done or having as much to say as this play by William Branch, who was himself inducted into the Army the morning after his opening night."

"Bill Robinson, a young Negro actor, does some wonderful acting in the second play, 'Swan Song,' by Anton Chekhov."

"The Committee for the Negro in the Arts is doing a terrific job. Buy up a section of tickets and take your friends, your family, your club, to see 'A Medal for Willie.'"

(Call UN 4-4002, Committee for the Negro in the Arts, 261 W. 125 St., for reservations. The plays are performed Mondays through Thursdays at 8:40 p.m. at Club Baron, 132 St. and Lenox Ave.)

JACK BENNY DECIDES TO HONOR PICKET LINES

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—It took just one picket line outside a radio broadcast for comedian Jack Benny and other radio and movie stars to learn a lesson in union solidarity.

Benny and the others are members of the AFL Screen Actors Guild. But they persisted in

advance copies of "We Charge Genocide" have been impressed by the weight of evidence.

Tonight's reception is under the auspices of the CRC.

crossing picket lines of striking AFL Culinary Workers at the Hillcrest Country Club.

After some of the pickets moved their picket line down to the CBS studio, where Benny's show was

Rally Tonight To Dramatize 'Genocide' Book

A reception in honor of the sensational new book "We Charge Genocide," documenting the deliberate policy of the U.S. Government to exterminate Negroes in the United States, will take place tonight (Monday) at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St.

"We Charge Genocide," which is to be presented as a petition for relief to the UN General Assembly, was close to a year in the making by a staff of volunteer writers, research workers, sociologists and attorneys, under the direction of William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

Focusing on the fight to end Smith-Act inspired juncrow terror, the Monday night rally will launch the book's sale with a dramatization written for the occasion by Miss Beulah Richardson, Negro woman poet who won a special award at the Chicago Peace Congress for her poem "A Black Woman Speaks of White Supremacy."

Many notables who have seen

going on the airwaves, Walter Cowan, secretary of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, announced word was received that Benny and other stars would no longer cross the picket lines at Hillcrest.

The word, said Cowan, came from Pat Somerset, assistant secretary of the Actors Guild.



JACK BENNY

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

CCNY Athletic Heads 'Co-operate'

THREE MEMBERS OF the CCNY basketball team, Larry Meyers, Sheldon Thomas and Howard Levinson, have been ruled ineligible to play by the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association because they worked as waiters and played some basketball in the Catskills this summer.

This is the first ban handed down by the hypocritical, blue-blood Bushnell outfit. The fact that CCNY players are the first, and still the only, victims, speaks for itself in the face of the common knowledge that the mountain resorts teemed with students who continued to take needed summer jobs and played ball at nights. But the fact that CCNY's athletic department eagerly co-operated with what is essentially an anti-Semitic ruling reflects the utmost discredit upon athletic director Winograd and anyone else up 139th St. way who was involved. And I do mean anyone.

The ruling against summer ball in the hotel circuit was a result of last year's fix scandals. It was the ECAC's way of seeking a scapegoat rather than REALLY investigating the rotten, greedy commercialism which bred the point shaving, an investigation which might have led into some college prexy's fancy offices.

So down came the class ruling hitting at those students who find it necessary to take summer jobs in order to stay in college. Not only did this bypass the veal villains of the fix scandals, but in its cleverly sinister way it fed material to the anti-Semites by implying that the Catskill resorts, Jewish owned and largely Jewish frequented, were the root source of big time sports gambling and dishonesty.

The ECAC asked member schools to supply them with a list of all student athletes who took jobs in the Catskills this summer. Here is what George Sheibler of the ECAC says about that:

"Many of the schools never answered. Most said none of its players was involved. CCNY gave us the information on its players. . ."

A sorry day, indeed, for CCNY when it is the first and only school to turn in its students who offended Asa Bushnell by taking summer jobs in the Catskill Mountains!

Journalism Dep't Again

JOURNALISM CLASS will come to attention again. Turn to your New York Times of Friday, Nov. 9. On page one, in Thomas J. Hamilton's lead story from Paris we read the following:

"Mr. Vishinsky . . . revived earlier proposals for a Big Five Peace Pact and for withdrawal of 'foreign troops' (meaning United Nations forces) from Korea within three months."

Alright, now turn to the same paper, same day, page 8, deep down in the partial text of Vishinsky's speech near the bottom of the last column where the Times figures most people won't get to. Here it is:

"b. All foreign troops, as well as foreign volunteer detachments should within a three-month period be withdrawn from Korea."

So we see that in order to give the impression that Vishinsky was calling only for the withdrawal of the Ridgway forces, while the Chinese stayed, the august Times will just go ahead and baldly insert the lie into its "news" story. It does it all the time. Do you have friends who think you're just a radical when you say the Times deliberately lies? Show them a couple of these items.

Let me tell you what would happen if you sent these facts to the Editor of the Times to be published and explained. You would get back a form letter expressing regret at the inability to use your contribution. I know. I've sent them.

Just for fun, suppose I clip the evidence of journalistic dishonesty proved above, and send it with a polite note to our two renowned local schools of journalism, at Columbia and NYU, asking for comment. Will report what they say, if anything. But don't hold your breath waiting. The only school where you will find the great principles of education still being upheld in our town in 1951 is one where the instructors do not get their orders from big business. . . the Jefferson School.

Question for Gideonse

A FORMER LOCAL football star has an interesting question to put to Brooklyn College prexy Gideonse (the phony "liberal" who bars progressive student organizations from the campus). Here it is in essence:

Gideonse fired the popular football coach Lou Oshins and brought in a new coach, Ted Rosequist, the idea being to whip up more of the old school spirit, get behind the team, blah, blah. So what do we find this season? EVERYONE OF BROOKLYN'S GAMES WAS SCHEDULED FOR OUT OF TOWN! Not a single home game on the card. But football is supposed to be played for the enjoyment of the school-friends, relatives of the players, students, are supposed to see their team play once in a while. Isn't that the big idea? Isn't that why Gideonse brought in a new coach, to make football a bigger and better thing for the students?

A very good question. What's the answer from Brooklyn College? How come all the games on the road, where none of the students can ever see the games? Any angles from the players, coaching staff, school paper or just students will be aired here. We'll even print a letter by Gideonse!

More \$\$\$

MORE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS of money sent this way for the Daily Worker's \$25,000 fund appeal. Since Monday's column is written on Friday to save some of that money, this does not include anything that may have arrived in the Saturday mail.

Thanks to:

"A New England Student" for \$5 and the note, "Here's five for the fund drive and to help carry on the great work begun by Nat Low. Your column on Nat was great. Keep up the good work."

Joseph Dermer, president of the paper's new ownership, The Publishers New Press Association, and a keen sports fan, \$5 in the memory of Nat Low.

MS of Brooklyn, \$3 and a note, "Hope to send more soon for a paper we cannot do without."

Dave Clancy of Brooklyn, \$1 and a letter on Nat Low which we will publish along with some other letters accompanying money.

CIO Hears Attack on Truman, Eisenhower

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By GEORGE MORRIS

An attack upon both President Truman and Gen. Eisenhower was voiced before the CIO Convention here Friday shortly before the five-day parley adjourned.

The speech, during discussion on political action, was delivered by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, and its representatives on the CIO's executive board. (See earlier story on Page 4.)

Philip Murray, on the other hand, in his acceptance speech later in the session for another term of the presidency, virtually embraced Truman as the CIO's candidate.

The convention ended with the reelection of the CIO's officers and executive board without any important changes.

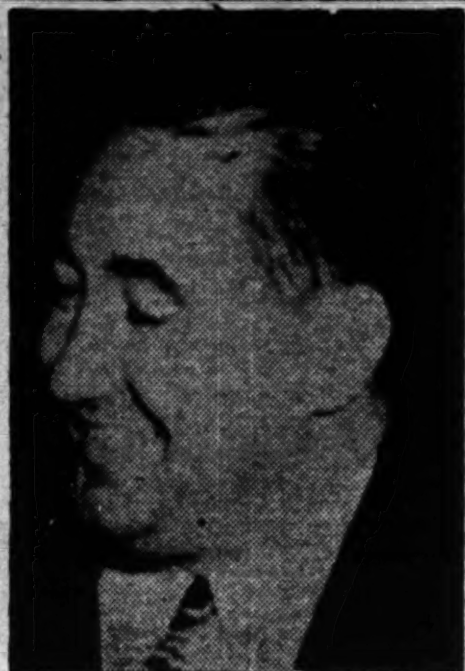
Mazey was joined in his criticism of Eisenhower by two CIO vice-presidents, Emil Rieve, head of the textile workers and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. But Mazey was the only open critic of Truman.

Recalling how labor unions cheered the Truman victory in 1948 and the liberal-sounding program that attracted labor votes, Mazey said:

"I say President Truman and his administration have made very feeble efforts to put this program into effect, have been very inept in enacting their fine promises of 1948, and that part of the reason for the failure to adopt the legislative program of our organization has been the failure of the administration to organize its forces properly and to carry on a real fight to put these things into effect.

"I submit that the convention of the Democratic Party should not last too long. All that they have to do is to readopt the fine program they enacted in 1948, because it has been only slightly used."

Mazey said the President has a



MAZEY

right to be critical of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, but he cannot escape his own responsibility for many of the failures. He described how Truman placed the "defense" program in the hands of the very big business executives who opposed the President on price control and other stabilization measures.

Declaring that the CIO mustn't be "a tail to the kite of either the Republican or Democratic party," he said that, unless labor has candidates worthy of endorsement, "our rank and file will not follow our lead."

Shifting to Eisenhower, Mazey expressed concern for some of the support for the general in labor ranks and warned, "let's be certain we don't buy a pig in a poke." The general, he said, "has not demonstrated in a singular manner his fitness for the top position of

this country of ours."

Recalling that on the one social question upon which the general expressed himself, he opposed social security, Mazey added "that no man who reaches the position of a general, who has spent his entire life the environment of the caste system and dictatorship of the Army, has the proper basic training to be President."

In his acceptance speech, Murray said he would not "indulge in the luxury of politics" but would be "remiss in his duty" not to say something of the President.

Murray then made the claim that "in the course of the last few months" the President has accorded labor "a full opportunity to voice its views in the defense agencies." Murray felt very satisfied with 16-man "advisory" body to the President which includes four labor representatives and meets on occasion. He said the President has always asked the committee for suggestions.

When Murray was through on the political point of his speech, he did everything but actually endorse Truman. Just before elections, the convention passed a resolution denouncing the AFL for breaking up the United Labor Policy Committee.

Murray concluded the convention on a note of red-baiting as he did when he opened it. Scarcely a speech during the entire convention that didn't have anti-Communism for its main subject. Murray also noted the new price increases headlined in the newspapers and said labor has no choice but to fight "its place in the sun" for higher wages.

The nomination of Murray was followed by prepared "spontaneous" ovation in which the delegates, the bulk of them paid officials, took part dutifully. Murray made no reference to his attempt to resign from the post earlier this year.

Many in Capital Believe Truman Doesn't Want Peace

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

A "lot of people" in Washington agree with Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky on the "hypocrisy of the Truman-Acheson disarmament proposal, James Reston, New York Times political writer, reports.

What the Administration is doing is fighting the cold war instead of trying to end it, Reston suggested, at a time when there are "glimmers of hope that real negotiations may be possible."

Contradicting the public statements of government spokesmen and the headlines and editorial pronouncements of the press, including his own Times, Reston stated that the Koreans and Chinese "have made what are regarded in official quarters as real concessions on the truce line in Korea." He added praise for what he views as Soviet restraint in the "troubled waters of the Middle East" plus "sensible" proposals "in Germany." If this "trend is to be encouraged and explored," Reston argued, "the policy makers and not the propagandists are going to have to do it."

As a "new melody for the Voice of America," Reston declared Friday, the Truman "peace" plan "has its merits, but as an instrument for ending the 'cold war' it was, to use an old diplomatic term, a bust."

Vishinsky "accused the Western Allies of hypocrisy," said Reston "and if the truth is to be reported there are a lot of people around here who believe there is some justification for the charge."

Added Reston:

"The Allies have been something less than candid about this disarmament plan from the beginning. In the first place, the Acting Secretary of State, James E. Webb, flatly denied to this reporter several days ago that any such specific disarmament plan was being prepared, though the first drafts of President Truman's speech had already been written at the time. Three days later the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, spilled the news.

"There was nothing 'sensational' about the plan, as M. Schuman had asserted. The same general idea and a lot more specific conditions had been carefully defined by Secretary Acheson in his speech at the University of California in March of 1950. Yet the plan was presented and interpreted officially

here as a serious new diplomatic effort to end the 'cold war,'" Reston declared.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Editorial reaction here to President Truman's "disarmament" plan stresses the somewhat obvious fact that he realized when he made it that it would be unacceptable to the Soviet Union and that it was mainly a "play to the gallery."

This was the phrase used by the Washington Post, a fairly consistent supporter of Truman's foreign policy. Since he knew it was "stale" stuff, said the Post, "it is hard to escape the conclusion" that the proposal was designed to put the Soviet Union "in a hole."

"In our opinion, this is an intolerable way to conduct foreign policy," said the Post, "because it confuses propaganda with statesmanship."

The Washington Evening Star recognizes the plan as merely the old Baruch plan, already rejected by the USSR, applied now not only to atomic but to conventional weapons.

It would be "naive" to expect the Soviet Union to swallow this thing, said the Star, adding that "the President himself had no illusions on that score."

Both the Post and the Star admit that behind Truman's maneuver stands the desire of the people for peace. And, in effect, they admit that the Truman proposals constitute a propaganda response rather than a practical answer to that need.

Truman and his colleagues in the western bloc are "worried by the dislike of rearmament and the longing for peace among the peoples of the western world," said the Post.

"If the three governments were not deeply concerned by the state of world opinion, they would not have issued their disarmament proposals and Truman would not have spoken as he did last night," said the Post.

Truman's answer to that problem, however, is too transparent to be successful, the Post hints, calling it merely a "play to the gallery."

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Wilson Opposes Productivity Wage Increases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—War mobilizer C. E. Wilson came out Friday against productivity wage increases which the CIO and AFL have announced as an integral part of their basic wage policy.

In a speech in Chicago before the Executives Club, Wilson assailed "extortionate wage demands."

In Washington the Agriculture Department indicated harvests somewhat smaller than the bumper crops previously predicted. It was believed prices will respond to this news with new advances.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed Friday that for the week ended Nov. 6, average primary market prices rose for the first time in a number of weeks.

Garment Rally Wednesday to Hit Smith Act

The Garment Workers Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act will sponsor a rally Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., at the Hotel Capitol, Eighth Ave. and 51 St.

Speakers will be Howard Fast and William L. Patterson.

Les Pine will entertain. Admission is 50 cents.

The committee is located at 359 W. 38 St.

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